Post Box 322.
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Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

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PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
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VOL. VI NO. 1 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

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Awaiting His Turn

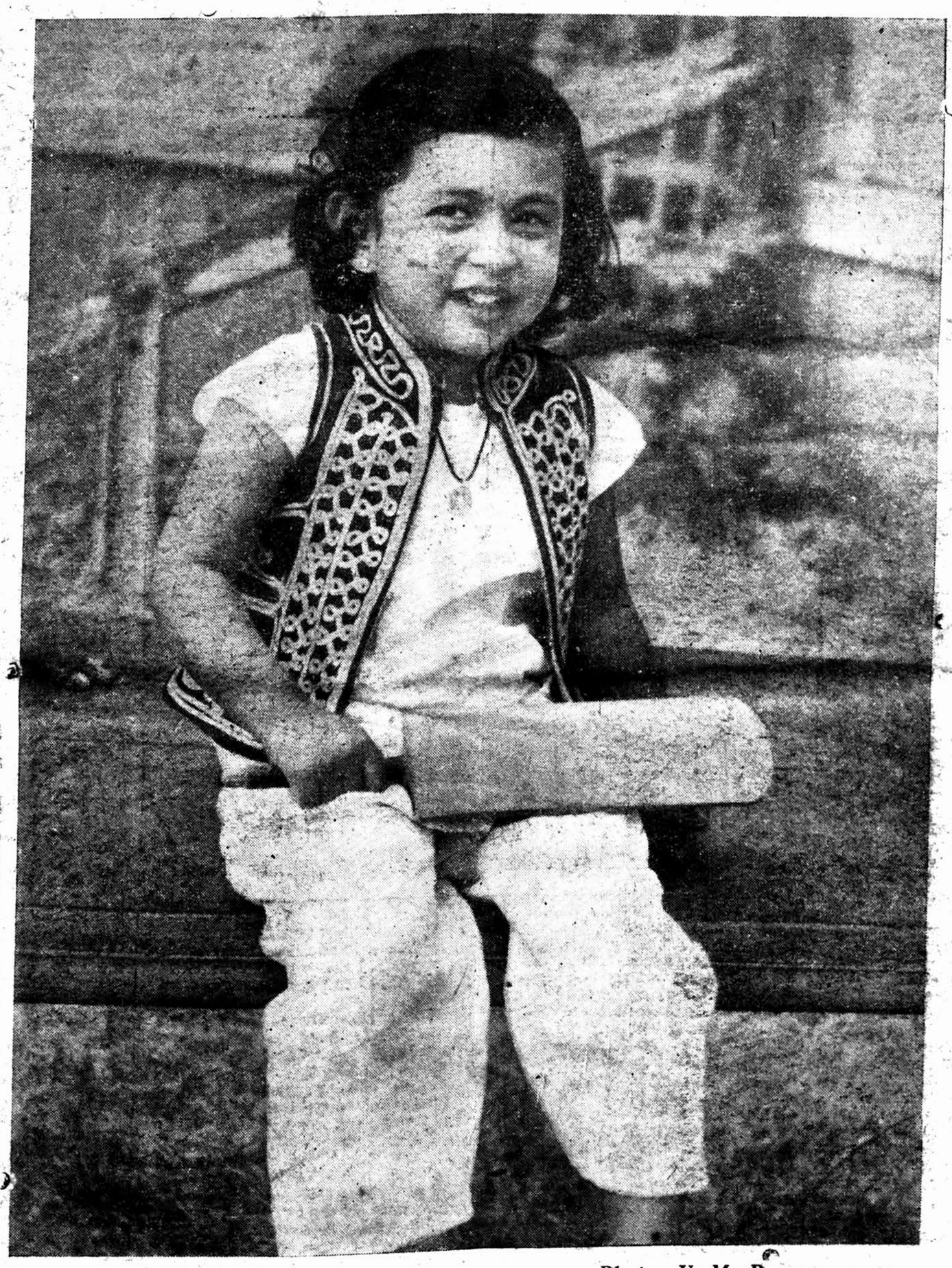

Photo: Y. M. Purav.

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DOWN IN LONDONS 'UNDER WORLD'

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LOVE AMIDST THE MOUNTAINS

A Story Of Kashmir By S. N. Dhar

The early morning keen air of the forest refreshed them. The party of ice-carriers hardly felt as if they walked any distance though they had covered something like ten miles of hilly track already.

A golden oriole sang freely and cheerfully from the top of a precipice. An owl's solemn hotels could be heard from over a tall pine. The owl reminded of death, but the happy fly-catcher sang the message of love and life. So did the merry brook, babbling and foaming, by which the track wound up to the heights. The morning star shone golden above the snow-topped mountain in majestic splendour. Soon bars of light shot up from the invisible sun and paled the morning star into insignificance.

The leader of the ice-carriers said that they ought to halt awhile. He struck a match over the tobacco 'chilum', as they sat down, had a few puffs and passed it round. On some excuse he stepped from the track down towards the hamlet. The path was pebbly and slippery. A few careful steps down a ravine found him near a low will. His heart was beating fast. Self-consciously, he adjusted his shirt, hiding its tatters inside the cloth belt that he wore. He sat on a rock, in front of the back side of the cottage.

There was her room. Steadying himself, he said to himself, "Rajba, calm yourself, she might come out here. She might be less harsh this time. Oh, Allah!"

There, sure enough, was Zooni, moving to and fro in the room, as Rajba could look through the small dark window. The dog, kennelled on the flat roof of the granary, was barking at nothing in the air. Rajba changed his perch so that he might not catch the sight of the fierce dog. She saw him, yes, she did. She appeared out of the window with a 'degcha' of rice, whose water she was draining out. She gave him a second, sharp look. There was scorn in her eyes. Did she hate the look of his dress, as she had pointed out earlier? Or, was it her impish, unpredictable nature?

She pulled her 'Kasaba' head-dress back on her head, revealing the full charm of her blonde beauty, her angular face, carved, soft lips, large, alert eyes, aquiline nose with its proud tip. Her straight look burned Rajba, as she gesticulated to him to go away. He knew he had to obey her, his imperious darling. There was no other alternative. Before she should have ducked in, he beckoned to her a bag that he carried and he showed where he left it, in a crevice.

It was a rustic souvenir. The city-made bag contained a few hair pins, a small mirror and a cheap soap cake that he had purchased from a street-pedlar's shop at the end of the by-lane, where he sold the ice loads of his party to the sly contractor. With that he left, looking back to find that Zooni had disappeared and that a small girl was looking out of the window.

Rajba rejoined his party. Some of them were displeased with him for having taken such a long time to come back. But none dared comment on it. They acknowledged Rajba as their leader not only in business matters—for he knew more of the City of Srinagar and her people than, as they said, even the Patwari—but also in matters social and political. He read "four words", that is to say, he had a smattering of Urdu. They respected him for his views and his narrations of the films that he had seen. But they did not know that he was very much conscious of being very illiterate ever since Zooni had told him one spring evening, "I have read the Holy Qoran. I am reading the first course in Urdu. What do you know? You, with your unkempt appearance and your few Urdu and English words with which you bamboozle those poor labourers into obeying you

Those words had stung him, he thought, as the party toiled up the pass, which itself was at the foot of another mountain that they had to scale to nearabout the top where they would cut the ice and, wrapping it in mountain grass, make bundles of it with propping sticks and grass ropes.

Rajba and his party reached the ravine that was shaded by pines and firs, and where they found the ice, or rather, the hard-crusted snow. It yielded to the axe as a labourer sang:

"O ice! I get you down from your home, the wood,
I'll make ear-rings for you, O Lovely Ice!"

Others took up the romantic refrain. The long, heavy bundles were tied up and kept ready.

Rajba said, "Brothers, now we will have our meal." They opened their bundles, wherein rice and vegetables were pressed together into ugly lumps. Rajba had a few roasted eggs. He ate one and distributed the rest among others who greedily bolted their dry meal. Over it they took a few handfuls of ice. One laughed as he put the cold piece in his mouth. It flew out of his mouth and fell on the rise of another. All laughed bolsterously. Not so Rajba; he was gazing at the sloping, shining stretch of snow and in it he saw Zooni once again, her long eyelashes, her chiselled nose, her superb mocking ways. Seeing that look in his eyes, others restrained themselves.

The descent was a careful business. They threaded their way down the steep path, mostly crawling and balancing themselves with their long pointed sticks. They did not hear the birds sweetly singing. Rajba had to make conscious efforts to keep his mind from straying because a mere slip would have been fatal. He decided impetuously not to see her on his way back. He would be so dirty to look at, sweating, tired, panting.

It was past noon. The labourers had several halts before they reached the hamlet, where Zooni lived. Rajba so planned the halts that they would not have to halt there. As they walked in view of the cottage, her cottage, his heart throbbed fast. He felt like throwing his heavy load and rushing to her. He would tell her "Zooni, love me, I die for you. Love-disease is killing me. I shall make a queen of you".

No, he must not. She would hate him for his appearance. But somebody was standing near the bend that led to the cottage. It was her younger sister, the pretty girl, whose large eyes were magnetic in their pensive loveliness. She hailed Rajba with a smile and gave him a small packet, saying, indiscreetly, "This is from her. She has gone to her uncle's." With that she left, running down the path like a young goat.

It contained a few maize breads and a vegetable preparation, neatly packed in between the breads. Rajba, as his wont was, distributed the bread among his party. They were happy to eat. To Rajba the bread tasted, sweeter than any he had eaten in his life. The labourers were whispering among themselves, he understood, as they trudged on. He didn't mind that. He was happy. She had after all told him his mind. She did return his love.

In the City, where he had to spend the usual few days, he either thought of her or of the presents that he was buying for her—his sweet, incomparable Zooni.

When Rajba's party came up again for the ice, he managed the march so that they halted for the night at her hamlet. It was glorious moonlit night. The familiar cottages, the wooded hills, the noisy stream, the patches of fields, were all bathed in an ethereal loveliness. The 'camp' was a few furlongs off from Zooni's cottage. After the early meal, while the party prepared to sing, Rajba left them, this time offering no excuse.

The labourers winked to one another round the fire as he left and when he was out of their earshot, one said, "His Laila must be waiting for him, our enterprising Rajba, an ambitious boy." Another described Zooni in lusty terms, and so on.

Rajba reached the spot where he used to sit and wait. Zooni gave him a pleasant surprise as she stepped from behind a mulberry.

"So you've come, Rajba", she said, simply, and mischievously.

"I'm dying for you....." He could go no further with his lesson. He must be natural, he told himself. But she was speaking.

"Why don't you go on with that love strain? You must have repeated such words to, Allah knows, how many girls whom you meet at the places, where you camp."

"Can you tell me the questions for next week's Brains Trust?"

"No, no, Zooni, don't kill me", he said, passionately, feeling like kissing her. "Allah knows, I've never loved a woman till I saw you, my angel."

He offered her his new bag of presents.

Proudly she refused it, putting it aside with her hand, on which trinkets jingled. "Do you think I look for your presents? Keep them, you rich one."

Seeing him look disappointed, she added, "Now don't brood like a boy, my Rajba. You are a man, who is out to marry a mountain girl, who is literate and who wants him to be also a well read man, so that they may change the village he lives in. All right, pass on your LOVELY present."

She opened it slowly and finding a rosary, apart from the usual presents, said, "O! what is this for? I have not turned a saint—at least not yet."

"For your father, the goat-bearded one."

"Don't call him that?" she corrected him, humorously. "He's away from home. He may come tomorrow with his flock. When I present him this, I shall ask his consent to our union. You'll have returned in the meanwhile, my big villager."

She was indeed angelic, he said to himself. He drew nearer her presumably to kiss her. She made an automatic motion to her belt and she laughed in his face, "No, not that. Not till we're man and wife. Otherwise I shall draw my knife."

"Or, free your savage wolf of a dog at me, as you were about to do, when I first met you." They both laughed.

"We must not laugh aloud", she warned. "My sister-in-law is a devil. She hates me ever since I read the Qoran and the primer. She says now I don't like the house etc. But she is partly right. I want to see places, roam about and settle in a village—yes, your village...."

They talked on like that for a long time. So happy with each other, they lost count of time. Zooni had to go back, she declared.

Rajba rejoined his camp. Sleep never came. He 'counted' stars, seeing her angular face and tall figure writ large on every part of the sky. Especially on the Milky Way where his gaze rested on her tantalising image. She and he would work wonders. They would do for their village what the political demagogues and the panchayat people did not do for them. These exploiters, he thought bitterly, only used the peasantry as so much of a tool for their own ends. She and he would expose them and do work for the village.

Ice-cutting, walking, eating, drinking or chatting, Rajba was absent-minded. What had the goat-bearded old man told Zooni? Where was she? Were her brothers agreeable? What would he do without her? His schemes of village uplift, real work, would all go to naught, fall to pieces. No, no, that must not be. He must use all the funds of his will-power, as he did, when he climbed the steepest heights in spite of dying fatigue, aching body, and, panting, panting, panting.

He prayed and prayed, after every minute. His party understood that he was beside himself with love. They dared not talk about him for they feared him when he became angry. Otherwise they esteemed him. It was he who had ameliorated their condition ever since he became their leader. No one in the City could hoax him. He was intelligent and fearless.

Reaching Zooni's hamlet, the party halted as Rajba commanded. Leaving his party he walked towards her cottage, not feeling self-conscious this time. Facing the small window, he emitted a low whistle—his own code whistle. In a moment, he saw her face appear, and his heart leaped with joy.

In a moment, he saw her face appear and his heart leaped with joy. But the next instant, he felt astounded, as he caught a strange look of disappointment and despair in her expressive face. The old fellow had refused, he understood readily. He gesticulated to her to come to him. The gestures of her hand told him to stand in the nearby cluster of walnut trees and there wait for her.

She did come at last and she broke forth, in broken syllables, "My father has come. He refused. The Pir, he said, I must marry the oily-tongued priest. I said, 'No, I won't marry the soft-cheeked goat.' He grew furious. He threw away your necklace."

He went nearer and took her in his strong embrace. The passionate touch tormented him and he felt he could face the world to win her. She stifled her sobs and freed herself.

They sat down and talked and planned.

Going back to his party, Rajba said to them, "We'll camp two villages ahead. I am sorry we have to break journey there. You, Satara, you will fetch me two horses, powerful ones. Then to Allah and to luck!"

They were mystified. But as usual they asked no awkward questions.

Rajba calculated that the moon would rise late. That suited him. In the dark, he reached the fixed meeting-place, on horse-back, leading another by the bridle. He whistled his low long tune. He heard the dog barking but he had asked Zooni to keep the bear of a creature chained. Zooni came, carrying a bag, saying, "My clothes, your presents and my books", as she rode one horse, easily and gracefully.

They rode away noiselessly, as Rajba had taken good care to have the shoes of the horses removed. The moon rose behind them, transforming the fields, brooks and bushes with a flood of light. The road broadened and lay like a white ribbon before them.

Rajba said, "Now, dear girl, you are mine. I promise you I shall attend night classes in the big City. We'll live there in a rented room and I shall sell the snow fetched by my party. Why should the city-walla alone sell what we get with our sweat and blood? I shall add to my store of money. Then we shall return to my village where we will set up a

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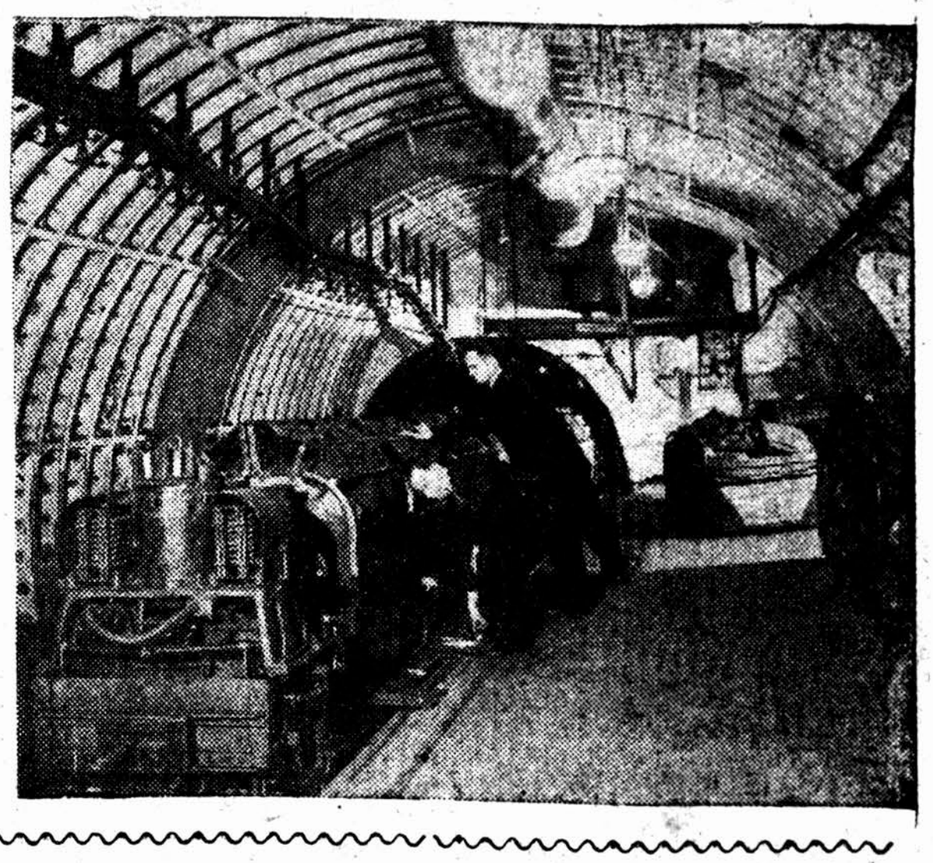
DOWN IN LONDON'S 'UNDERWORLD'

Forty trains an hour rumble through subterranean tunnels, carrying 35,000 mailbags every day 80 feet below ground level. Electrically controlled, the trains are driverless, and run at an average speed of 35 miles an hour. This underground system has not only speeded up the delivery and transmission of mails, but has contributed to the reduction of vehicular traffic on London's streets.

By Douglas Liversidge

Photographs: John Silverside



Slime slithered from the brick roof. A rat scuttled along the greasy sewer wall. In this dank, fetil atmosphere water rushed past my legs, carrying the filth and jetsam of London life.

Life in the Imperial capital whirled over my head. Yet, down here, in the city's catacombs, was another world. Take the lid off London and you see how London lives.

Most visitors to London (and many Londoners, too) confine the capital's underworld to the six lines of Tube railway which cover 174 miles—72 of them in tunnels. This in itself is a fascinating network; daily, through Charing Cross alone, roar 2,800 trains without mishap. Now, on the drawing board, is a £40,000,000 scheme to develop and modernise stations and extend the system.

But this is merely one facet of London's catacombs. How many know of the General Post Office's autotube; the underground safe deposits and storage cellars; and the 400 miles of public sewers linked in the city's blue clay in a gargantuan maze with subterranean rivers.....?

Sewerman's Job Is Dangerous

It was on one of these—the River Fleet—that I stood, and I realised that work in London's sewers is a dangerous occupation.

Sudden storms, especially freak storms, bring torrents of water roaring down these cylindrical gulleys, some a few feet wide and others as big as a tube train tunnel. To the lay eye safety precautions appear scanty—just chains and iron bars to which men might cling if swept away. At times sewer men have been trapped, but the water has ceased rising a few feet from the roof, thus allowing them to survive. Deaths have been rare for some years now.

An experienced sewerman (sometimes at work more than 50 feet below) usually knows when rain water is racing madly towards him. The air suddenly becomes cool, and he rushes for the nearest ladder. Duckings are frequent, especially when you slip on the slopping muddy floor. Down there everything is grossly exaggerated. Sound echoes with fantastic volume; water from tributary sewers trickles in with thunderous effect; smells are greatly accentuated. A mere trickle of petrol from a street gutter makes a sewer as odorous as a petrol tank's interior.

System Designed In 1856

London's present drainage system, designed by the late Sir Joseph Bazalgette in 1856, is based on west-to-east transverse sewers which run from high levels down to the main outfalls into the Thames where boats designed for the purpose carry the sludge further down the estuary and dump it in the sea. During the war London County Council engineers borrowed a Chinese idea. They treated the sludge with household refuse, and used it as an organic manure, primarily for the L.C.C. farming requirements.

When you take a ducking in a London sewer it forcibly reminds you of the immensity of the L.C.C.'s drainage system. Every gallon of water brought by the Metropolitan Water Board (and some of it comes from as far as Wales) has to be taken out again by the drainage department. There have been big modifications and extensions since Bazalgette's scheme first materialised. His plans provided for a population of 3,450,000, a dry weather flow of 108,000,000 gallons, a daily rainfall flow of 286,000,000 gallons, and a severe storm fall of an inch per hour.

40 "Ghost Trains" Every Hour

What of the rest of the city's underworld?

There are London's "ghost" trains, the G.P.O.'s Lilliputian driverless trains, 40 of which—carrying tons of letters and parcels—rumble each hour 80 feet below London's streets. To describe this intricate system as "Gulliver's Railway" is to invoke the wrath of the 300 employees engaged in disposing of 35,000 mail bags daily. They are proud of their six-mile autotube which, running between Whitechapel and Paddington Stations, is the only one of its kind in the world.

Operating for 22 hours a day, it links eight sorting offices; one of the main ones is at Mount Pleasant, now on the site of the old Fleet Prison which for almost seven centuries was one of London's plague spots.

Treasure Caves

These electrically driven trains are controlled from switch cabins. Each station is equipped with lifts and spiral chutes, swiftly moving band conveyors and bag elevators. Flicker lights tell the underground workers when the elevators are in use.

And how many people realise that London is built above a vast store of wealth? Its streets are not paved with gold, but beneath its grey pavements lies a fortune worth millions of pounds. It is not merely the gold that rests in the vaults of the Bank of England or the Royal Mint. In these treasure caves thousands of people, among them many Hatton Garden diamond dealers, "bury" their jewelry, furs, paintings and family heirlooms in orderly rows of safes in massive steel vaults.

When, between the two world wars, Nazi domination threatened freedom, practically every European country added its quota to London's hidden wealth. From Holland came priceless paintings; from Czechoslovakia and Poland and other oppressed countries—even from Germany itself—were smuggled gold, silver and precious stones. And to escape Nazi exploitation, a German scientist deposited blueprints of his own inventions.

Doubtless there is more under London than appears on the surface. And if there is congestion in the streets above, the same is true of the black depths beneath. Recently at a conference which discussed the city's traffic problems, delegates were left under no illusion about the crowded condition of the capital's sub-surface.

They were told that under one part of a road in the city there were eight

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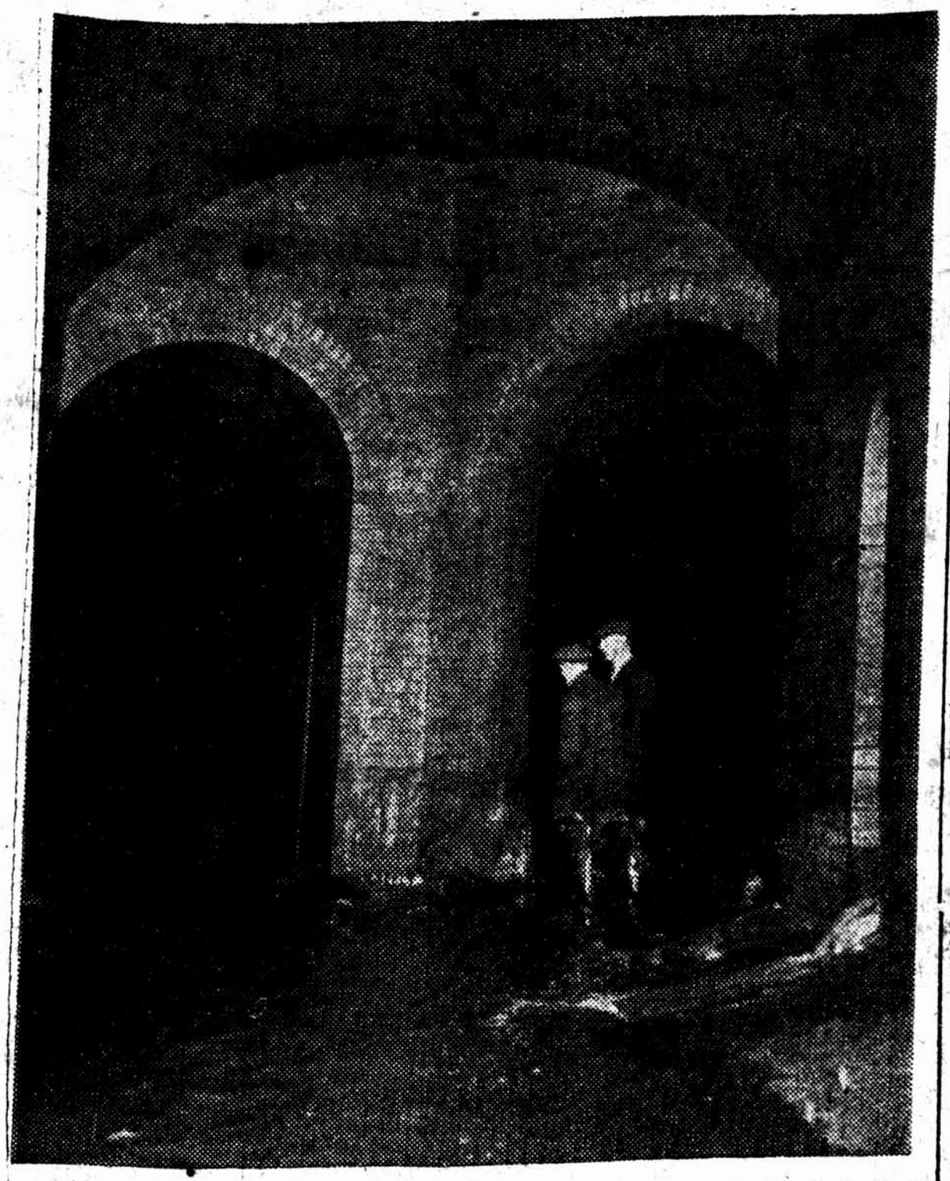
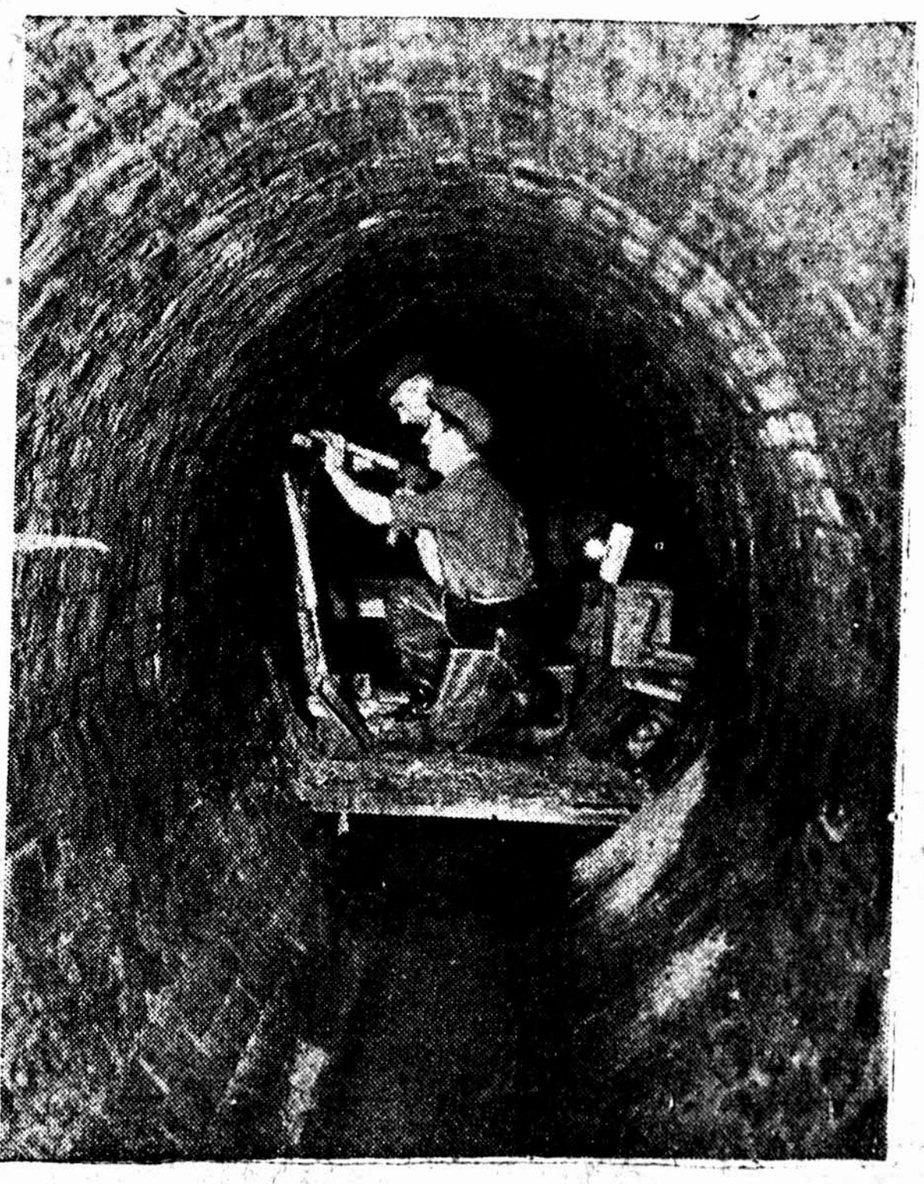


The River Fleet, now part of London's sewer system, once babbled through meadow and field. Covered over in response to public protest after it had come to be the repository for refuse of all kinds, it now flows darkly beneath the roar of London's traffic, close by the now submerged Ludgate Bridge which in its day also saw the sunlight.



London's drainage system was designed 90 years ago to cope with a population of 4,000,000. As the city has grown, spreading its perimeter ever wider, so has the sewerage system had to keep pace. Here is seen a coal miner from the north of England, specially brought to London to cut fresh sewer channels in the existing walls.

The Problem Of Germany

By M. P. T. Acharya

The author who lived for many years in Germany during and after the first world war, discusses here the future of that country--if there is any future for her at all! Cut up between the four victors and her industries destroyed, she is only serving as an apple of discord in Europe. But therein perhaps lies the clue to her future!

During the war, the Allies were telling that when Germany was defeated, they would occupy the country for 50 years or more and convert Germany into a mere agrarian country. They never thought for a moment that when Germany was defeated, it would be a mere graveyard and they would not be able to occupy the country for a long time, unless they were able to bring and spend money upon the occupation army and administration.

Moreover, during the war, they thought they could occupy the country as a team: That they would have common interests in Germany at least for a long time. Now, however, they find that Germany is a liability because she cannot support foreign armies and in order to stay there they must bring money and spend it from their own countries and that what is agreeable to one ally is not good for the others. The position of the Allies in Germany is: To stay there is bad and not to stay there is also bad. Besides that, so long as they stay there they have to provide employment or at least food to the Germans, i.e. at the expense of the taxpayers in their own countries.

You First, Please!

During the war, the Allies thought or pretended that they would have no rivalries in Germany. But now it is clear that each of the Allies is afraid of leaving the country—however pleasant it may be—for the other Allies might be able to do with Germany what they like and also the remaining Allies would use Germany as a military base. So all the Allies are sitting there—each telling that others should get out of the country with them! But each seems to say to the others "you first, please!" Thus all the Allies are stuck up caught—as if forever in Germany.

Having found that the occupation of Germany is a burden, the British and American Governments have agreed to form one zone—at least economically, in order to make a saving in expenditure. Even this expenditure cannot be recovered from Germany, and the French and Russian are sitting in their zones as they want to do with Germany what they like. There is now going to be a talk of forming a unified administration for all Germany, i.e. including the French and Russian zones.

The unified administration will mean more burden. Apart from the fear of one or more combinations among the Allies of any other Ally or combination trying to make any part of Germany a future military base the question of dividing the costs will be a thorny problem, for each ally will say that it will be too much for them to bear. They would like England or America to bear most of the costs.

There is no question yet of Germany being evacuated, even if the Allies find that the cost of occupation is a drain upon the finances of their states.

Horns Of Dilemma

The Allies think that it is time that Germany paid her own way, i.e. its administration costs, that therefore the Germans should be helped to trade to a certain extent with foreign countries, i.e. trade profitably.

In the meanwhile, the Allies have dismantled many—most of the factories which can serve in the export trade and carried away many of them to their countries, either because they think they can serve the war purposes of a future German Government—which they have hope to see established some time. or because these factories are just those which they want in their own countries for manufacturing war weapons or to manufacture such goods which they were not manufacturing before and with the aid of which they want to supply foreign markets with their products (of course, for profits). Now they find that without some of these factories being returned to Germans, the German industries cannot do foreign trade.

In the lines in which Britain and U.S.A. were supplying foreign markets the German cannot compete and if they compete, it would throw British and American goods in those lines out of the market abroad. Only in industries in which Germany had the monopoly of manufacture can the Germans make business witohut coming into competion with Britain and U.S.A. If the Germans were allowed to compete—they will displace British and American goods on the world markets owing to their miserable standard of living. So the Allies are between the choice of allowing Germans "to make business," i.e., compete with the Allies and not allowing them to do so.

Squaring The Circle

How they will bridge these opposites is not known to themselves. It remains simply a wish. If Germany has to give employment and feed its population under foreign occupation or even under her own Government, her necessities for exports are far greater than even of Britain and America. Otherwise, there will be no recovery in Germany. Even if many of the industrial plants are returned to Germany—which is very doubtful, —the Germans must have enormous amounts of raw materials to keep them running, in order to feed and employ the 70 million Germans. In order to start them on the road to business, the Allies must provide the Germans with those raw materials which they cannot produce within Germany—at least till Germans can procure them from abroad when they make the first profits and make contributions towards the maintenance of the unified administration.

If all that is allowed to Germany. Britain and U. S. must yield part of the foreign markets to Geamany. Is there charity in business? And if the Germans have to start from scratch because their plants will not be returned to them or the Allies will not provide the necessary equipment or materials to establish new factories for export trade, how are the Germans going to create an export trade? Apart from the fear that such factories are likely to be competition to Britain and U. S. in foreign markets, even if there will be no fear that Germany will rearm herself?

From military, political and economic viewpoints staying in Germany is bad and getting out of Germany is also bad to the Allies. They are however trying to square the circle. Within the vicious commercial system, it seems certain that there is no solution either for the Allies or the Germans. But they will try endlessly to find the philosopher's stone.

Soviet Outlook

For Russia, the occupation and staying in the Russian zone is not of importance economically, but only militarily. Having taken all the important factories in that zone to beyond Urals, what is the advantage for Russia to stay in the Russian zone of Germany? None. But the Russians want to stay there as on a glacis in defence of Russian territory in case of a war against the Stalin—or Soviet—system. But the fear of attack is very real, although refusing to unify Germany may engender or provoke that war. Wars are not made only by desiring but by trying to maintain positions persistently. For Russia, either complete capitulating or choice of war are the alternatives, for the Allies want to see some sort of unified administration for all Germany before they can hope to reduce their commitments. If Russia persists in remaining in iron curtain in the Russian zone, it means that she does not want a unified administration; without unified administration the whole German problem cannot at all be discussed.

What then have Allies to do? But the Russians think that the Allies stay in the western zones only to take away the glacis and make use of it for war against the Soviet regime. The Allies also think that Russia is staying in Germany only to Bolshevise Germany and then to conquer Europe for Bolshevism. How the two standpoints can be reconciled for the unification of Germany cannot be imagined, especially when both sides are afraid of each other. For both sides, Germany is not the question but defence of themselves, rather fear of aggression by each against the other. It is on this basis that the German unification will be resolved or not resolved.

It is certain that industrial regions of Germany cannot live apart from the agrarian regions. Germany cannot continue industrial production without immense agricultural production, as otherwise the industrial regions will have to depend upon imports from abroad for feeding the population, i.e. she must pay for food to foreign countries in addition to the payments to be made abroad for purchase of raw materials for her industries. That will mean she has to export and import enormously, which is not in the interests of the Western Allies. For Russia, this is no consideration. Russia does not want an industrial Germany but only workmen and technicians of great skill which Russia is deficient in.

Question Of Technicians

Even in agriculture, Russia wants only collective farms to feed the population in Russia. Russians remain in Germany only for maintaining bases in Germany against a possible war from the Western powers, although it is known that in modern warfare, no glacis can stop attack, since bombers can fly over thousands of miles with their loads. Whether it is foolish or wise to stay in Germany behind an iron curtain out of fear of war will be known when the Allies start negotiations with Russians.

Meanwhile, the Anglo-Americans, the French and the Russians are making every revival of German industry even for export purposes impossible by taking away the specialised industries and technicians to their countries. It is said that except to Russia, the technicians are leaving of their own free will and as free contractants to U. S. or Britain with good pay and conditions of work. That is not only possible but inevitable when German industries are laid low and cannot give them work. The Allies are working against German industries being revived and at the same time want them to revive at least to a certain extent.

It is certain that this is working in opposite directions. To the extent that occupation is burden upon the Allied Governments, they want a revival of German indutries, but to the extent that German industries may take away allied foreign markets they have no interest in revival of German trade. If this does not signify working in contrary directions, what else does it lead to? Yet they hope for miracles to happen.

Future Of German Industry

From all this it appears certain that German industries cannot work even if all the zones are placed under central administration of the Four Allies—in a commercial world where Britain and U. S. A. want to do most trade in order to rehabilitate their economy. German export industry will come into conflict in foreign markets which are narrower than ever on account of ruined countries without means of purchase. The only way to avoid German competition—with lowest standard of living of German workers which will make them terrible competitors if allowed to have commercial and export industries—is to prevent a commercial industry from rising in Germany.

The German industries must be enabled with agriculture to feed and clothe the German population. The industry and agriculture must be integrated on the basis of "Production for direct use" not for earning money by doing foreign trade. No doubt a certain part of their products must be sold abroad in order to procure raw materials which Germany can neither produce or can substitute with Ersatz. This kind of integrated economy not being tried anywhere in history, even the Germans cannot think of it. It is also not mentioned or described in any economic book. But when the Allies will not allow them expansion of foreign trade in their own interests the Germans will have to hit upon such a system as the only way out! Instead of putting the Germans on the way to such integrated "production for direct use" the Allies will try to prevent the Germans from trying such an experiment. for it will be a bad example for all Governments including the Bolshevik Russians, in world where nobody sees any way out in the commercial economy.

The Only Solution

Russian economy—even if it were Marxian—is also a commercial economy. But by prolonging occupation of Germany, the Allied Governments will make their own expense of occupation heavy to the mother country. That will weaken their economic foundations. Germany has no chance of living in a commercial world on a commercial basis. Commerce is made for amassing money. If Germany is allowed to start amassing money, the Allies are lost and if she is not allowed to amass money from abroad. her industry will not work. Even if there was a Pacific or Bolshevik Government. For a Bolshevised German industry the necessity to export for money-getting will be greater than for vast and agricultural Russia.

German industry cannot exist under state ownership and for making profits for the state. But it cannot also work under non-Marxian commercial conditions based on export trade. That is the dilemma of Germany: The only way out of it will be for the German industry and agriculture to produce directly for use without commerce and profits. But that will make a state not only unnecessary but a burden to the Germans. In a word, 'Germany can live anarchistically or not at all." There is not going back to any post-Kaiser or pre-Nazi state in Germany after this complete breakdown: Nor also any going to Bolshevik methods. The real socialisation, i.e. "ownership by the society without the intermediary of the State" will be found the only possible solution for Germany whether other states like it or not, whether they try to prevent it or not—even if the Germans themselves do not want its being tried.

DOWN IN LONDON'S "UNDERWORLD"

(Continued from Page 3)

different water pipes, varying from 36 inches to three inches in diameter, three gas mains and several electric and G.P.O. cables, while below these were the Tubes of the Metropolitan and Central railways. Apparently one of the difficulties of a road engineer appears to be lack of knowledge of the whereabouts of many sewers and pipes.

Snowballs In A Heat Wave

London's underground storage cellars and caverns do not offer the same complexities, yet they fascinate in the city's kaleidoscopic subworld. Go under Smithfield Meat Market, London's leviathan larder. Visit the cold stores, holding anything up to 15,000 tons of meat. There you can play snowballs during London's hottest heat wave. Snow festoons freezing pipes. An army of heavily clad men scrape snow away. Life pulsates as sturdily below as in the market above, where the meat hooks placed end-on-end would reach 45 miles.

Before you leave underground London do not forget the Customs men who, in pre-war days, guarded the hogsheads of bonded whisky in the tunnels beneath Lambeth; or the capacious cellars of Dockland's Rum Quay—home of choice Jamaica in less austere days.

A New Year Warning!

There Is No Defence Against Atomic Bombs

By W. A. Higinbotham

World control is the only security against the atomic terror which hovers over humanity, says the author, who is the Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Federation of American Scientists.

in "N. Y. Times Magazine"

There is no defence against the atomic bomb. In a future war one atomic attack could do as much damage to Europe's capitals as was done in six years of the last war, J. R. Oppenheimer, who helped to develop the bomb, estimates that atomic weapons might kill 40,000,000 Americans in a single night.

Will our military leaders be able one day to say to us: "At last we have perfected measures which will prevent the destruction of your cities and homes." The answer of science is that they will never be able to say this. No scientist sees any possibility of defense, for two main reasons:

(1) Because atomic energy is the basic energy of the universe and its crushing force is all-powerful.

(2) Because man will always make mistakes in the operation of any defense system.

Neither of these factors will change. There can be no defense against the atomic bomb.

Signals In Fog

In the light of such elementary facts, civilization must struggle to survive in the atomic age. Hence these simple facts mean a revolution in human affairs. They mean that man must either make an end to world wars or make an end to civization as we know it.

Surely this should have been obvious to every thinking person when the world first heard of our bomb. Yet to-day, a year after the bomb, we see national and international leaders making decisions that ignore the facts of our new age. To be sure, many realize that in a few years other major countries will also have atomic bombs, but they do not realize that when several nations have them the mere fact of possession will create a war of nerves far greater than any the world has hitherto experienced. When that happens we shall not be concerned with what a bomb can do to a fleet of warships. The ordinary American will be concerned with what a bomb can do to him, to his house, to his city.

To-day one hears talk of "the next war" or the "menace of approaching war." Despite this talk and the increase in nationalism, logically and scientifically speaking, war was never so impossible. The emotional attitudes of peoples, the power of politics, the lack of understanding between the two worlds of East and West—all these may be tending to draw our civilization downward into chaos. But the facts of atomic energy stand as signals through the fog of political debate. Emotion may say "Yes" to world war, but logic says "No." That is the great reality. The course is clear.

No Security

Civilization is like a drunkard who contemplates another "bender." He has not recovered from his lost weekend. He is a very sick man. Now the doctor tells him coldly and frankly: "You will probably not survive another all-out holiday."

One may say that the last war did not destroy civilization, but the bombers did paralyze the civilization of such cities as Rotterdam and Coventry. To-day we have weapons which could not only paralyze, but destroy, all of the world's cities. Against the older weapons no defense is perfect; against atomic bombs a defense would have to be perfect or it would be no defense at all. Our Government is spending millions on technical research and atomic counter-measures, but the answer will remain the same: a perfect defense against atomic attack is humanly impossible.

The greatest technological system is not sounder than the alertness of the men who operate it. We had many alert men at Pearl Harbour—but we had some who were not alert. The message of the bomb is that an atomic Pearl Harbour could knock out a country within a matter of hours.

"Defense experts" have talked about a network of 200 radar stations all over America to detect approaching airplanes and missiles. Estimates of the number of men required to staff these stations run from 100,000 to 200,000. Theoretically these stations would offer a great measure of security against such weapons as the V-1—the buzz bomb; actually, they would offer no real security.

Let us see what happened in London and Antwerp. Anti-aircraft defense guided by radar eventually reached such efficiency that 80 to 90 per cent of the V-1's aimed at the London area were shot down. But if the remaining 10 to 20 per cent had carried atomic warheads there would be no London to-day.

This peak efficiency of London's defenders was reached only after the most gruelling practice against live targets. When the same crews went to Antwerp to fight the V-1's aimed at the Belgian capital, their efficiency dropped to something like 60 per cent. Why? Because the gunners were human. It took time for them to get back into their split-second timing and the teamwork which had made their high average of hits possible. Yet these were ear-hardened radarmen and gunners; they had learned the full meaning of their battle for survival.

New Maxim

In peacetime, if a sudden attack came the defenders would not be battle-trained veterans. They would be soldiers unusued to meeting emergencies; they would not be seasoned teams. We sometimes think of the military man as superhuman—hard, quick, always ready to do his job. But no army. American, German, Russian, is composed of supermen.

Let those who think of radar stations saving America from atmoic attack imagine these stations working monotonously twenty-four hours a day and think also of the vital points guarding New York, commanded by Army officers one knows best. Would you entrust the fate of the metropolis to the rapid judgment of the last Army officer you met? To such realities we are led when we think of a defense against the atomic bomb.

The V-1 was the most primitive of guided missiles. The V-2 was far more terrible. Not a single V-2 was shot down in the war, nor will more than a few be intercepted in the future. V-2's come through the stratosphere and must be destroyed in the stratosphere. To be effective an intercepting rocket would have to start in the lower air and travel even faster than the rocket it pursued. There is little reason to believe that this will ever be possible. And it should be remembered, too, that a rocket carrying an atomic warhead cannot be exploded in the air by rays: it cannot be triggered off by the defense.

Scientists are tired of the saying, "For every offense there will be a defense." It is more realistic to say, "For every defense there will be an improved offense." The public, with few exceptions, does not appreciate this fact and it is ignored by those military experts who still speak of America's superior technology as if it could produce a gadget or invention which would reverse the whole trend of modern war toward total destruction.

Military men propose enormous research budgets to investigate further the riddles of nature in an effort to seek some answer to the V-2 and other weapons. Presumably they would dedicate the world's laboratories to discovering more deadly killers and more deadly counter-killers. What prospect of Freedom from Fear does this offer to humanity? What will this lead us to if mankind fails to set up controls against war?

Defense? Dr. Harold C. Urey, winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry for his discovery of "heavy water," puts it this way: "There never will be a Maginot Line against the limitless powers of the universe as developed by the limitless imagination of man. Our 'defense' is in control—the safety of countries in the future, like our personal safety in cities, must rest on the law and conscience of man."

Sabotage? We are living in a world in which the destructive force equal to twenty thousand tons of TNT could be packed away in a space the size of a suitcase. The bomb with its detonating mechanism is larger than a suitcase, but the individual parts are small enough to be transported separately and assembled secretly. Certainly if the entire bomb could be carried in the bomb bay of a B-29 it could be carried in a foreign ship into New York Harbour. What are the possibilities here of a defense?

Vain Talk

Keep in mind those news-reel pictures of the second Bikini test, in which a bomb, exploded a few feet under water, caused a waterspout a mile high and a third of a mile wide and sent forth a cloud of radioactive steam which moved ten miles in a matter of minutes.

An atomic bomb set off in the hold of a ship in the harbour of New York would not only shatter buildings within a radius of half a mile and kill persons by blast and fire and radiation throughout much of Manhattan—it would send forth a poisonous steam which would render the area uninhabitable.

What would prevent a bomb being brought in by a ship? Who would stop the crew from going ashore and disappearing? Who would know where to find the distant radio control that sets off the bomb by sending radio signals on a pre-arranged beam?

What discoveries would offer atomic defense for the city of New York?

The scientists do not know. Einstein says they do not even think they know where to look to find out.

Still men talk of protective mountain ranges, while long-distance bombers fly from Hawaii to California without crews, and the Air Forces work on missiles to arch beyond the stratosphere—far beyond the reach of anti-aircraft guns.

What are the Dardanelles in the Atomic Age? What is "the strategic importance" of Trieste? Vitally important to America, and unanswerable in military science is this question: When other nations have the bomb, what will be America's defense for the Panama Canal?

Political Defence Only

In Washington there is much talk about a report of the General Staff, which commissioned a board of competent officers to study the problem of defense against the atomic bomb. According to published accounts of this document, the experts reached the conclusion that the only sure defense of this country is political. No scientist familiar with the problem, from Einstein to the youngest radar researcher, can see how their conclusion could be otherwise.

When one realizes the meaning of "harnessing the basic powers of the universe," it seems dangerous and childish to keep talking about science producing an answer to the atomic bomb. Five years from to-day, if we are in a serious war crisis, you will be haunted by the overpowering knowledge that if war is declared you, your house or your business, may disappear in the next second. The strongest army in the world will not be able to assure you that such a thing cannot happen. The strongest navy and the strongest air force cannot assure you of security.

This is the bitter world to which science, diplomacy, and human passions have brought us in the twentieth century.

Only Two Courses

Against these appalling facts, there seem to be only two courses which offer even vague hopes of security for America in the Atomic Age:

(1) We must ardently seek and secure a system of world co-operation under law, or

(2) We must retreat as a nation into a policy of dispersal and decentralization.

It will be difficult to secure world control. We see in the proceedings of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission how difficult it will be. We hear Bernard Baruch's proposals for a world law covering this field criticized as a menace to America's freedom. Do our leaders appreciate that if we are not successful in the one path we must begin to work along the other? When Baruch is attacked for suggesting a suspension of our national sovereignty, do they realize what failure in his mission would mean to the proud sovereignty of our cities?

In this age we cannot protect our cities by soldiers or by science. If by world law we do not protect our cities, we may, to a large extent, be forced to give up our cities.

This possibility was discussed in the official report of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey recently issued from the White House. The report admits that in atomic attack no defense could prevent appalling damage to our urban centers, but it

(Continued on Page 21)

OPENING A NEW DEPARTMENT

Between Ourselves

Who is the most important person in a newspaper office? The Proprietor—? The Editor? The Printer? The Sub? The Reporter? The Pattawallah?

Now, there, don't laugh: you can't realise how much of the smooth running of a newspaper office depends upon the humble sepoy who has to be on his toes most of the time.

Each of these persons is important in his own way. The successful production of a newspaper depends upon their vision and team-work. But still none of them can be said to be the most important person in the press outfit.

Paradoxical as it may appear the most important person in the profession is not to be found in a newspaper office at all! He is—no, not the Advertiser as the worldly-wise and the cynic are about to shout. No doubt he represents the £sd and the Rs.As.Ps. and is the power behind the rotary. In Britain and the United States he wields a virtual stranglehold over the press, though in India he still remains a benevolent uncle—more or less!

Even the Advertiser however is subject to the final appeal of the Reader. I businessman will buy space in a paper which nobody reads! And by a natural corollary the larger the number of readers, the higher the advt. tariff. The more the revenue; the bigger (if not the better) the paper.

It is thus as self-evident as a Euclid proposition that the Reader is the most important guy in the newspaper. And that means YOU! Yes, each one of you who is indulgently scanning these lines . . .

It is but fair and proper therefore that you should have a hand in running your favourite paper. After all newspaper is run for the aggregate of you. And your collective wish ought to prevail even though it may not be possible to satisfy every wish of each one of you.

So, between ourselves, tell us what exactly you like best in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly." 'Per contra', tell us also what feature you dislike most. You bet we have a good excuse if not, justification for the weekly menu we offer. We have to cater to all ages and all tastes—not to mention both the sexes! So we have everything from the Children's Corner to the Art Page. Lowbrows ask why we devote a whole page every fortnight to the high falutin stuff of our esteemed Art Critic, while the highbrow wonders why this wastage week by week on muddied oafs and flannelled fools—which means in plain language the tribe of footballers and cricketers.

The average Indian reader is shy and modest. He rarely asserts himself. He does not bother to answer a questionnaire as we found to our cost last year when we ran a sort of Gallup Poll.

It is specially in order to draw out the retiring reader—which means again YOU—that we have opened this new department by way of a New Year feature. As its title indicates it will be run by both of us—with you as the Senior Partner!

You are at perfect liberty to express yourself as to how this journal could be improved and made more serviceable to you. You can even air your opinions of what in our parlance are known as the burning topics of the day. We hope to print a selection of our readers' letters week by week—with our comments. So pick up your pen and paper and shoot at your willing target.

—THE EDITOR.

(Superscribe your letters: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Fort, Bombay).

How Britain Produced The Electronic Brain

By W. J. Bentley

Britain can take full marks for the "electronic brain" announced by Lord Mountbatten of Burma at a meeting of the British Institution of Radio Engineers. Although it has been said that two of the "brains" are in the United States, and that a new one is being built here at a cost of £125,000, the brain is entirely a British development.

The British electronic brain was begun by the G.P.O. radio department, at their Dollis Hill laboratory, in 1938. Sir Robert Watson Watt's early radar, when showed to Air Ministry officials at a secret meeting, proved that it could handle "gen" about approaching aircraft so swiftly that no human being could make notes. The G.P.O. were asked to work on an electric machine which would store, memorize and sort out information, and the result in the spring of 1939 was the electronic calculator, or the "Calc" as it came to be known in R.A.F. slang.

Three Teams

Every major British radar station was fitted with a "calc", a robot which occupied a whole roomful of apparatus. But meanwhile three other British teams were working on other electronic means of "thinking", "calculating" and exercising a robot power of judgment.

One team, headed by Mr. Bernard Aisthorpe, was working on lines suggested many years ago in a paper by the great Einstein and his collaborator Leopold Infeld on the 'Elementary Quanta of Matter.' Another team was working on the Scophony "time micrometer," the essence of which is a piezzzo crystal A third team was developing the amazing "electrocardiograph" which paints an electronic picture of heart disorders in the surgery!

These three oddly-assorted branches of research are now combined in the electric brain and its further development the "sense machine."

To realise why these three totally different aspects of research link in the work on the electronic brain, it must be understood that there are big differences between the models being developed now in Britain and in the United States

No Essential Difference

The American type is based on the "Eniac" principle—the initials representing Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computor. The leading British type at the moment is based on the "Ace" principle—the initials representing the Automatic Calculating Engine.

The "brain" of the brain in both cases is not essentially different. It consists of complicated valve circuits known as "multi-vibrators," "flip-flops" and "pulse-shapers", many of them not widely different from circuits used in radar. They are all in balancing networks, so that they can work in harmony to add, subtract, divide, work logarithmatically, and "think" out problems, just as the various brain cells of the human mind are in balanced networks.

But at present there are crude methods of feeding information to the electronic brain. In the British types the punched-card system is used. Cards are put through a sort of typewriter operated by a single two-bank keyboard. Holes are punched through which contacts are made for electrical circuits. Stacks of cards are put into the machine which absorbs the information and solves the problems. In the American type at present information is given to "Eniac" by a switchboard arrangement. It may take several days to feed information to "Eniac" under the present system, because only one operator can work the switchboard. With the card system, relays of trained operators can be punching the card holes simultaneously.

Wellsian Fantasy

Neither system is ideal, and that is where Aisthorpe's scientific team are at work. What they aim to do is something so Wellsian that it not only sounds an impossible achievement, but one which moralists and theologians may ponder on as a device for tampering with Divine providence.

They aim eventually to produce an electronic brain which can be linked up electrically with the human nerve system so that as a problem is put to a human subject, the electrical apparatus linked to him, senses the problem, works it out and prints the result!

Two hints only may be given of the present directions of this Yorkshireman's research. His team made valuable contributions to the electrocardiograph (heart detector) and to the encillograph" lie-detector. Both are now accepted in legal and medical circles. Both machines use electronic means of tapping the human system to record responses to heart and nerve reactions. It may not be a far step from this to the "sense machine", whereby an electric machine can print or record the human thought. That is stage one. Stage two is to link the output of such a sense machine to an electronic brain leaving the human being to become only a recipient of information, and the electronic brain will do the calculating.

So far British and American scientists have produced "Ace" and "Eniac" electronic brains which are used for solving mathematical problems. The British type has a "memory" storage of 75,000 decimal digits, and can tackle simultaneous equatives with up to a hundred unknown quantities! But there has until recently been no attempt to give powers of judgment or reasoning to the machine. Without some introduction of the human element, the electronic brain cannot handle emotions.

Shock To Moralists!

Linked to the sense machine, however the electronic brain can—if Aisthorpe's investigations are successful—be used to ponder, to deliberate, and not merely to calculate. Just as the lie detector shows up peak nerve responses when a human being is under emotional stress through being forced into a position where truth cannot be told, so the sense-machine could feed to the electronic brain a number of problems where emotional situations arise.

A High Court Judge, for example, need not make lengthy detailed note of points made by Counsel on both sides. Provided his attention was focussed continuously on the problems, the sense machine would receive all his impressions and record the verdict on a strictly impartial basis!

It is the strict impartiality which shocks moralists, and may raise the same sort of opposition to Aisthorpe's work as has been raised in byegone days against all revolutionary ideas. This time the objections are more serious for if the team is successful they will have created a robot brain, but without a soul or sense of compassion.

It is interesting to note than an "eniac" type brain has been fed with detailed figures about information needed to build such a sense machine, and the answer given was that the work necessary to calculate values for the circuits would take 28 years, 37 days 6 hours 35 minutes!

"Tell me, Jack, did you marry me for my money or for my own sake?"

"For my own sake."

* * *

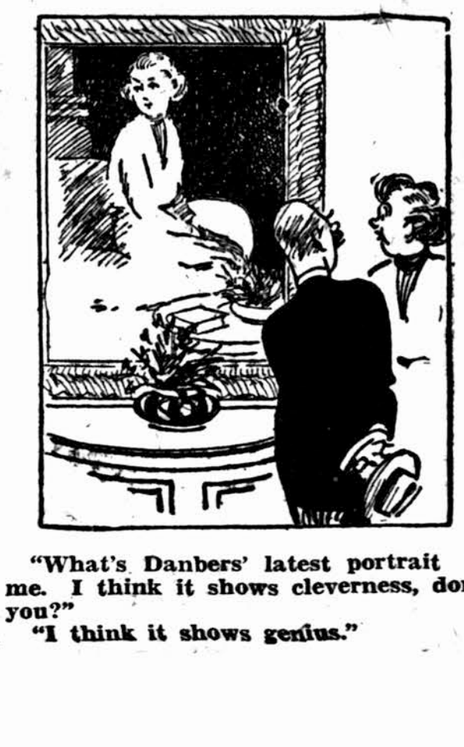
Mr. and Mrs. Woggins had just returned to their boarding-house after a few hours on the sands.

"Did you see that ventriloquist on the beach?" asked another boarder.

"Do you mean the fellow sitting on a ladder?" asked Mrs. Woggins.

"Yes."

"Well, I didn't think much of him" said Mrs. Woggins, "but the boy sitting on his knee was awfully clever!"



"What's Danbers' latest portrait of me. I think it shows cleverness, don't you?"

"I think it shows genius."

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss. should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for at our usual rates.

Will contributors kindly note, however, that their mss. (or photos) cannot be returned—and no correspondence about them entered either— unless they are, as a rule, accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes? The strict observance of this rule will save frayed nerves—theirs and ours.

—Editor "B.C. Weekly"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. Approximately 1,440 unused bicycles Com. Columbia, located at Brooklyn Depot, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 bicycle) Rs. 75/-.*

2. Approximately 1,780 cwts. of copper-weld wire (steel wire with copper coating) No. 6 B.S. 390 lbs. per mile, located at Telegraph Stores Depot, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 cwt.) Rs. 25/-.*

3. Approximately 1,160 cwts. of wire as described in (2) above, located at Telegraph Stores Depot, Sewri, Bombay. *Reserve price per unit (1 cwt.) Rs. 25/-.*

4. Approximately 3,400 cwts. of wire of as described in (2) above, located at Telegraph Stores Depot, Moghalpura, Lahore. *Reserve price per unit (1 cwt.) Rs. 25/-.*

5. Approximately 1,000 used American typewriters of various sizes, located at Brooklyn and Imperial Jute Depots, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 typewriter) Rs. 350/-.*

AC 204

Offers must be for the whole quantity in the case of item 5. and may be for the whole or a part quantity for all other items.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, before January 19th, 1947 will be accepted and the successful tenderer informed by January 27th, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 a.m. on January 20th, 1947. Stores must be removed by February 11th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is".

Sealed tenders in double covers, superscribed "WS5", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Commissioners, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Our Delhi Letter

THE BRITISH CARAVAN PASSES-OUT!

NEW DELHI.

1946 has faded out and will become a mere entry in historians' note books. For India, however, it has been a landmark. It marked the end of an era, an era of struggle and strife.

Thirty years ago, in October 1916, nineteen elected non-official members of the then Imperial Legislative Council submitted to the Viceroy a memorandum demanding a responsible Government for India within the British Empire.

Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are the two survivors of these nineteen signatories. They are no longer friends in politics. They have become exponents of two different ideologies, namely, united and divided India

Thirty Years Ago

It was also in 1916 that the Congress-League Pact was signed at Lucknow. Thirty years have rolled by since then. These thirty years have seen three country-wide movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi. "Not a dog barked when Gandhi was arrested" said the British in 1921. "Dogs bark, but the caravan passes on" said the British ten years later, when the Mahatma was arrested again. And now the caravan is passing out of India. British in Commerce, Industry and Trade are selling out. The British in services are likewise packing off. Clive's Empire will soon become a subject of historical dissertation. These thirty years have seen the supplication for the grant of Dominion Status changed into a demand for full and complete independence. The British have been pushed into the last trench in the India's battle for freedom. They are already on the run. These thirty years have seen a revolutionary change in the economic life of the country and the mental makeup of her people. These thirty years have also seen the end of Hindu-Muslim entente and the demand for the partition of India. "I refuse to be ruled by the Hindus" declares India's Carson, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

The British King Edward VII had a mild tussle with his India Secretary, Lord Morley, because the latter had proposed to appoint a 'native of India" on the Executive Council of the Governor-General. Let me quote Morley himself. Writing to the Viceroy in January 1909 he says:—"It is lucky that my appointment of an Indian Member on your Executive Council does not need parliamentary sanction, for I do not believe the House of Lords would agree. My Council or most of them would be adverse. L—thinks it would fret the native Princes to see a common man set on the seat of power, when their affairs might come up for decision.

Last night, dining at Crew's I was honoured by a long conversation with His Majesty. He told me that he had written to you at the time of my audience and was sure that I had informed you how strongly he felt. I said I had done that, but that withdrawal of the Native Member would now be taking the linch-pin out of the car. His tone was that of earnest but extreme kind remonstrance. The "Times" runs on the same lines with unabashed perseverance."

. . . *And Now*

Thirty-seven years later King Edward's grandson could not resist the march of time and willingly agreed to eliminate all his countrymen for the Council of his trusted cousin. The Native Princes now feel proud to call on the Commoners, Gandhi, Jinnah and Nehru. They do not fret at all.

The change that thirty years have worked in Indian Politics.

From Our Special Correspondent

Thirty years ago, in October 1916, the famous nineteen would have been satisfied had the British granted parity of representation to Indians and the British in the Executive Council. In October 1946, the entire Executive Council was nationalised and even the British Commander-in-Chief had ceased to be its member. Lord Curzon would not have believed his eyes, if he were alive today.

Thirty years ago, Montagu announced that "the policy of His Majesty's Government is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire". Thirty years later, in 1946, Mr. Montague's successor announced a policy culminating in the total elimination of the British from their association in every branch of administration in India. "One thing is, however, absolutely certain and this is that the quicker you start, the quicker you will end and the sooner we shall be able to withdraw, handing over power to the new Government" said Cripps on May 16. As for India remaining an integral part of the British Empire, the May 16, State Paper says:—"We hope that the new independent India may choose to be a member of the British Commonwealth. We hope, in any event, that you will remain in close and friendly association with our people. But these are matters for your own choice."

The Credit

The Congress reply to this appeal was the Nehru Resolution, now pending before the Constituent Assembly, declaring India a Republic. In fact though not in law, India became independent in 1946. For the first time Indians assumed control of the key departments, namely, Defence, External Affairs, Finance, and Home. Unlike the self-governing dominions, India has established embassies in the United States of America and China. . .India's Representatives have had unfettered freedom of speech and action at International Conferences. For the first time in her history, Britain's Representatives are coming out to New Delhi to negotiate the settlement of sterling balances and an Under-Secretary of His Britannic Majesty is due to come over to liquidate the Secretary of States' Civil Services A Committee is sitting at New Delhi to completely nationalise all the Defence Services of India.

. . *And The Discredit*

This is the credit side of the 1946 Balance Sheet. On the debit side India had the great communal killings in Bengal and Bihar and the communal unrest elsewhere in India. August to October India had a blood bath, when brutality had replaced humanity and barbarity had replaced culture. The spirit of Nazi leaders had flown over to India and had enslaved Indian people. Is the average Indian a brute? was one question discussed here. He is not, nor is any human being a brute. Let me quote Sir Philip Gibbs to illustrate my point. In his autobiography Sir Philip Gibbs reaches the following conclusion:—

(1) "The common man and woman, the ordinary folk, the little people are extraordinarily decent everywhere. They do not want to kill anybody unless they are first made mad by political passion or mob mania, excited by their leaders".

(2) Even patriotism has to be controlled by intelligence and morality. But it is not so controlled. Its symbols, its totems are made use of by ambitious power-loving men to inflame national hatreds and to dupe their own people, as Hitler did, as Mussolini did and many others".

The Guilty Men

Yes, power-loving men in India did inflame communal hatreds. Hymn of Hate became a popular song. Religion, instead of becoming a solace and comfort had become an engine of destruction. "Kill thy neighbour and abduct his wife" had replaced the brotherhood of man. Reason and logic were placed at a discount and anyone counselling reason was dubbed a traitor. The Communal tornado which swept over Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and the United Provinces has uprooted humanity and human relations. People and their leaders forgot that Germans and Japanese were to-day going through a baptism of fire to purge themselves of the cult of the knife. The war was basically fought to establish the triumph of negotiations over direct action and force. This is what the Common Man was made to believe. This is what the common man died for. Will it be so again, asks the common man.

"Will it be so again
That the brave, the gifted are lost from view and empty scheming men
Are left in peace their lunatic age to renew?
Will it be so again?

Will it be so again—
The jungle Code and the hypocrite gestures?
A poppy wreath for the slain
And a cut-throat world for the living that stale imposture
Played on us once again?"

In India, it is the common man who lost his life, his house, his family and his all. The present age is often called the Century of Common Man. Events in India of 1946 showed that "Hanuz Delhi Dur At". Delhi is still far away.

Out In The Cold

Coal shortage has become an annual feature of Delhi. It becomes acute when the cold weather is at its worst. It eases as soon as the weather begins to warm up. Coal and charcoal are rationed in Delhi and whatever charcoal is made available is sufficiently watered, presumably to add to its longevity and the comfort of Delhi people. It is probably a pure accident that water adds little weight and results in a minor financial gain to the coal merchants.

There is a Civil Supplies Officer with adequate staff, attached to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. It speaks tons for his foresight and efficiency that, although the coal situation gets really acute every winter for the last several years, he has taken no adequate steps to avoid its recurrence.

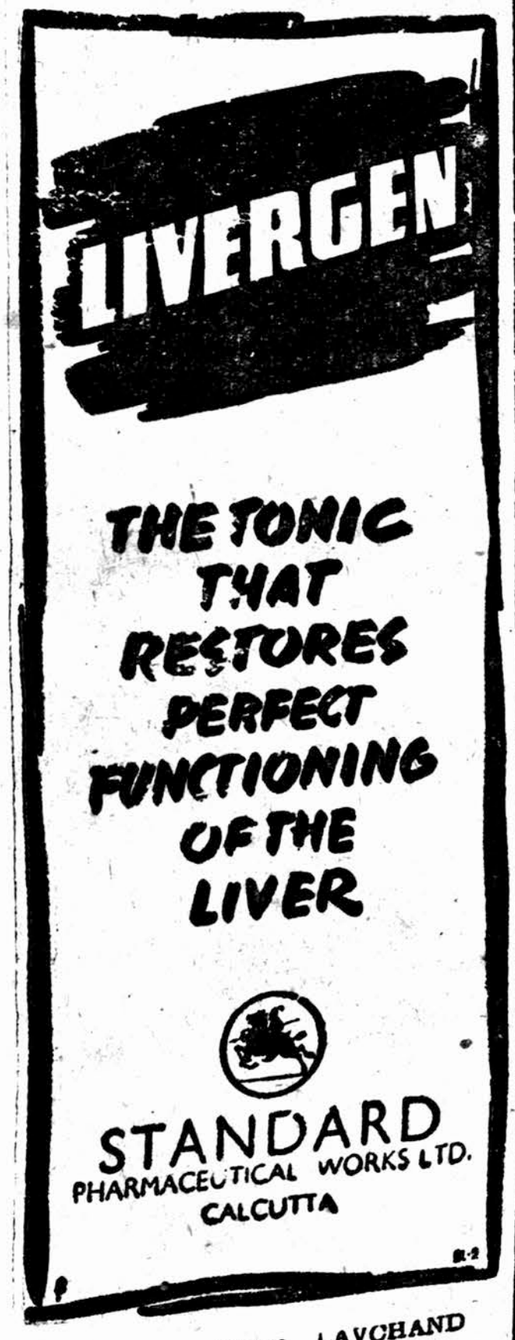
A P.W.D. Superintending Engineer, obviously in sheer desperation, demanded an electric heater in his office. Although heaters were available, there were no electric points in the building, nor was the Electric Supply adequate to bear the additional load. This did not deter him, for he demanded that an additional engine might be set up for the P.W.D. Officers' rooms. The generating cost of such a scheme would be six annas a unit as compared to one anna elsewhere. Of course, this did not matter and in compliance with his commands, estimates, according to reports were made. They amounted to only one lakh and seventy-five thousand rupees. The whole project had to be abandoned, because the Superintending Engineer concerned, had not the guts to face the Finance Department with the proposal.

Elbowed Out!

A word of explanation is needed. The P.W.D. last summer was elbowed out from the main Secretariat building. It is now housed in temporary structure, constructed to accommodate the American Army Headquarters. The Americans used coal to warm their offices in winter. Moreover, they were sufficiently busy not to think of the cold. They had to win the war.

Being ousted from the main Secretariat buildings, the P.W.D. is now left in the cold. The war-time construction boom at any price and at anybody's price has passed away. The P.W.D. member, Mr. Cowasji Bhabha, has rooted out P.W.D. personnel from their entrenchments and have had them transferred.

The age-long inefficiency, nepotism and corruption, for the first time is being enquired into. The Superintending Engineer concerned had some reason to feel cold. And thanks to local administration, even the artificial coal heat is not available. There must be some limit to the vagaries of fate.



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RANGNEKAR HITS TWO SIXERS

Charity Cricket Highlight: Rege And Sarwate In Useful Partnership

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): The three-day charity cricket match in aid of distressed people in the riot-affected areas began here today between two teams of twelve-a-side captained by Mr. A. S. De Mellow, president of the cricket board of control and Lt. Col. C. K. Nayudu.

Many of the leading members of the India-in-England and the rest of India teams participated.

Dr. M. N. Bose's eleven (led by Lt. Col. Nayudu) batting first made 337 to which Mr. De Mellow's eleven replied before close of play with 26 for 2 wicket.

A feature of the play was a sixer each hit off Amarnath and Fazal Mahmood by Rangnekar. Sarwate and Rege put on 116 runs for the fourth wicket which was the best partnership of the day

Scores:—

Dr. N. M. Bose's eleven (First Innings):—Mustaq Ali c Ranvirsinji b Fazal Mahmood 9; D. D. Hindlekar b Fazal Mahmood 1; C. T. Sarwate c Amarnath b Mankad 53; S. W. Sohoni l.b.w. b Ranvirsinghji 14; M. R. Rege b Mankad 73; K. M. Rangnekar l.b.w. Fazal Mahmood 43; Lt. Col. C. K. Nayudu l.b.w. Amarnath 11; D. Dey c Kishenchand b Mankad 35; S. Chakravarty b Ranvirsinghji 2; A. Deb (not out) 35; R. Mitter b Mankad 0; Sivaji Bose b Mankad 7. Extras 54. Total 337.

Bowling Analysis:—S. Banerjee (Jr.) 8/4/12/0; Fazal Mahmood 14/3/59/3; Ranvirsinghji 15/0/70/2; Amarnath 13/3/46/1; V. Mankad 33/0/46/5 G. Kischenchand 2/0/14/0; A. S. De'Mello 4/0/36/0.

Mr. A. S. De Mello's Eleven (First Innings):—M. Sen b D. Dey 7; Oza c R. Mitter b S. W. Sohoni 4; Balendu Shah (not out) 11; G. Kishenchand (not out) 4; To bat:—A. S. De Mello (capt.), L. Amarnath, Vinoo Mankad, N. Chatterjee, K. S. Ranvirshinghji Fazal Mahmood, Sisir Ghosh, S. Banerjee (Jr.). Extras 1. Total (for 2 wickets) 26.

NEW SOUTH WALES BEAT QUEENSLAND

SYDNEY, Jan. 4 (Reuter): New South Wales beat Queensland by 197 runs in the Sheffield Shield match ending today.

New South Wales declared second innings at 278 for four, leaving Queensland over four and a half hours to score 403 for victory. L. Livingston just reached a century for New South Wales. Despite the fighting innings of 92 by R. Carrigan, Queensland failed to save the game and were all out for 206.

A feature of the New South Wales win was good bowling by Pettiford—five for 54 in the second innings—and splendid wicket-keeping by Ron Saggers. If Tallon is forced to stand down from the fourth test through his injured hand, Saggers, who is also a useful bat, would be of great value to Australia.

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Australia's Firm Position In Vital Test

Glorious Unbeaten Century By Morris: Don Again A Yardley Victim

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)	365
ENGLAND (1st Innings)	351
AUSTRALIA (2nd Innings) for 4 wkts	293

MELBOURNE, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Australia lost only four wickets here today on the fourth of the six days in the third cricket Test. Their chance of gaining a victory against a side which has already been beaten twice with an innings to spare, or at least of avoiding defeat, must be considered bright. Australia with six second innings wickets to fall, now lead by 307 runs.

Morris, the 23 year-old left-hander, has batted all day, giving a painstaking if somewhat monotonous display, while making his first Test century. He has claimed 132 of the side's 293. Not since 1926 at Lords, when Warren Bardsley hit 153 not out, has a left-hander hit a century for Australia.

DETAILS OF PLAY

The fourth day of the third Test between England and Australia drew another huge crowd. An hour before the start, 35,000 were present, most of them no doubt anticipating a big Bradman score. England faced a difficult task, Australia's lead of 47 with all the second innings wickets standing was not a big margin, but the wicket had become quite easy paced and the only sign of wear was a worn patch outside the leg stump at one end caused by the bowlers run-up. Powerful sunshine from a cloudless sky made conditions absolutely perfect.

Hardstaff was again acting as substitute for Voce.

Edrich opened the bowling with only three men in front of the wicket, but he had three slips, a gully and a short leg. The over yielded four runs. Bedser was the other bowler. Both the batsmen were digging in and the crowd settled down expecting a feast of runs. A fast ball from Edrich struck Barnes on his left knee.

Morris hit a no-ball from Bedser to the boundary and hoisted 50 in 50 minutes and then off-drove Bedser for a three. the over costing ten, giving an indication at this stage of play that England's bowlers were likely to suffer to-day.

After bowling two overs Edrich was relieved by Wright at 56. Wright's first ball went down the leg side for four byes which was the first conceded by Evan in his first two Tests here. Actually Australia had scored 1,082 runs while Evans was keeping wicket before these byes.

Bedser warming up bowled maidens to Morris and Barnes in succession while Wright did likewise to Morris.

Hammond like Bradman yesterday did not let the batsmen accustom themselves to the bowlers and changed the attack again

BARNES OUT

This time Yardley replaced Bedser who had the figures of 4 for 15 today. This proved a master move. Barnes being brilliantly caught at the wicket off Yardley's fourth ball. Barnes turned the ball to leg and Evans jumped round and held it cleanly. Then Bradman joined Morris amid terrific applause.

Wright was still fielding as deep third man when he was not bowling. This gave him a 70 yards walk between the overs. It was a pity that Hammond was unable to avoid this extra burden for the Kent bowler but all the near wicket positions were held by specialists.

Wright bowled splendidly making the ball lift. One which hurried off the pitch completely deceived Morris as it hissed over the stumps.

Bradman was unsteady at the opening and edged one from Yardley, and the crowd was remarkably quiet as they waited for him to find form.

Wright appeared to miss a chance taking a return catch from Morris when 51, but some in the Press-box thought it was a bump ball.

The crowd which was now estimated 65,000 had another thrill when Wright and Evans collaborated in a leg appeal against a mighty sweep to leg but missed the ball which struck his body.

Yardley bowled seven overs for 19 runs taking Barnes' wicket in 50 minutes. He bowled so well that Bedser had only four overs. Wright kept his end going for 70 minutes bowling eight overs for 28 before lunch.

Bradman was still in the settling down stage after lunch when Yardley and Wright again shared the attack. The Bradman-Morris partnership reached 50 in 53 minutes. Wright who had then the figures 11/2/39/1 was relieved by Bedser when the score was 129 and began bowling into the breeze.

Yardley who had only three overs after lunch was replaced by Edrich at 131, completing a double bowling change.

Bradman showed a liking for fast stuff and scored ten in one over from Edrich including two violent pulls for a four each. Bedser sent down one very good over to Bradman during which it seemed Evans dropped a possible chance when Bradman was 44 and the total 150. Both Ikin in the slip and Edrich at short-leg jumped excitedly as Evans dropped the ball. Two balls later Bradman just kept the ball from the stumps with a very late stroke.

YARDLEY GETS DON AGAIN

Edrich bowled three overs before Yardley was back again at 159 and repeated his feat of getting a wicket in the first over. Bradman playing forward to the fifth ball popped up a simple return catch. The score was now 159.

This is the first time in nine consecutive matches in which Bradman batted against England and failed to score a century. He batted 100 minutes and hit 4 fours.

With Hassett in, Hammond recalled Wright who bowled legbreaks to a closed-set field.

Hassett was uncomfortable against Wright. He produced one grand sweep to leg off Wright but was out, bowled, with the next ball when he tried to late cut what appeared a godgly. But Morris remained a menace. He was very sound in defence and seldom hit the ball hard. Yardley continued to bowl well keeping faultless length and a steady pace.

Wright having worried Hassett out now began worrying Miller who was more than once caught off the balance reaching forward. Miller was only three when Wright enticed him out of his crease, but the ball whipped through and beat both Morris and Evans.

Hammond gave Hutton the last over before tea but without any luck.

Morris was then within sight of his first Test century.

AFTER TEA

Edrich bowling into the breeze and Bedser opened the attack after tea and Edrich appealed confidently but vainly for leg before wicket against Miller from the seventh ball of a maiden over. Bedser kept Miller defending watchfully. Miller with a single off Edrich raised the 200 of innings after four hours. Showing more confidence Miller brilliantly latecut Edrich to the boundary.

Edrich had two overs with the new ball and then Hammond recalled Yardley and changed Bedser to the opposite end. Morris, lefthander, who had been batting patiently for four and a half hours pushed Bedser through the covers for a two to complete his century.

At 242 Miller trying to force the ball through the covers misjudged the swing and gave Hammond a catch low down. It was a fine catch which Hammond made look easy. Miller's share of the partnership of 65 in 80 minutes was 34 including three fours. At this stage Yardley had taken three for 46 in 17 overs.

When joined by McCool, Morris continued to play painstaking cricket, when at this late stage of the day one would have expected Australia to attempt to push the score along against an attack which was obviously tired. The silent and patient crowd vainly waited for some indication of enterprising hitting. McCool making an uncertain start dropped the ball dangerously near Edrich in the slips and then snicked Bedser for a lucky four. Despite a tiring day and meagre success, the fielding remained good.

Hammond tried Yardley for the last over before close in the hopes of snatching another wicket, but Morris pulled him to the boundary for the only scoring stroke in the over.

Morris has batted for 5-1/2 hours hitting 6 fours but gave only one chance when 41.

The attendance was officially announced as 72,022 with receipts £9,434—which is again a world cricket record for takings.

The aggregate for the first four days was 263,000 with £34,069 recepits.

SCORE-BOARD

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)	**365**
ENGLAND (1st Innings)	**351**

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings)

Barnes c Evans b Yardley	32
Morris (batting)	132
Bradman c and b Yardley	49
Hassett b Wright	9
Miller c Hammond b Yardley	34
McCool (batting)	25
Extras (byes 9, no-balls 3)	12
Total (for 4 wkts. at close)	293

FALL OF WICKETS: One for 8, two for 159, three for 177 four for 242.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Edrich	14	1	60	0
Bedser	19	3	70	0
Wright	24	3	89	1
Yardley	19	0	55	3
Hutton	1	0	7	0

Byes nine, no balls three (Bedser, Wright and Yardley).

Pentangular Hockey

RAILWAYS WELL PLACED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

RAILWAYS 3
MAHARASHTRA 1

Largely due to the good form displayed by the Railways left-in Munir who was responsible for two of the three goals scored by his side, and to a lesser extent right-in Hakim, who combined very well with Munior. The Railway side were able to finish the first of the two matches that will decide the final of this year's Pentangular Hockey Tournament with a lead of three goals to one. A contributory factor was the weak intermediary line of the Maharashtra side and a defence that did not function at its best.

The Maharashtra forwards gave indications of speed and even good ball-control but did not receive adequate support from the intermediate line.

The Railway side was also not very formidable, sharing with their opponents, though to a lesser extent, the weakness of the half line.

Midway through the first half, after a period of almost equal exchange during which both the sides were feeling their strides, Jadhav trapped and drove hard off a short corner to give his side the lead, which was increased by Munir shortly before the break when he beat the custodian from a very difficult angle.

After the interval Munir scored the third goal for his side collecting a rebound off the custodian's legs directed thither by Yusuf. A little later, K. Nimal scored the only goal for his side after a solo run of some thirty yards.

Pillay who started as right out and later exchanged places with centre-forward Dadoo, showed both speed and sound stick-work and should be very effective in combination with an efficient forward in the line. He wasted three scoring chances of which at least two could have been converted into goals.

THE TEAMS:

RAILWAYS: Dane; Carvalho and Jadhav; Mulla, Latif and Nawab Ali; Kishan, Hakim, Yusuf, Munir and G. Fernandes.

MAHARASHTRA: Pindi Lal; R. Adalge and J. Phillips; Metello, D. D'Souza and Perumal. Mohammad Yakub, G. Nimal, Dadoo, K. Nimal and M. Pillay.

Sunday's match at 4-45 p.m. Railways vs. Maharashtra (Second Match.)

"Mira"

We have received the 1947 annual of "Mira"—Hindi Weekly Journal, published at Ajmer. With this Annual the Journal starts its eleventh year of existance.

The Journal seeks to make Rajasthan conscious, politically and socially. The present issue contains a number of articles, poems and other writings which are mostly of political interest. Hardly any contributions deal with the social and economic problems of Rajasthan. A number of coloured portraits of national heroes figure in the annual.

Congress To Accept Dec. 6th Statement ?

ALL "ISMS" DIE HARD

Congress President Condemns The French Way in Indo-China

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4, (U.P.I.): "It is a pity that the French who value their own freedom so highly should try to deprive other people of theirs and repudiate all that they profess when they were down and low. France may not forget that the liberty she enjoys to-day is not of her exertions alone but of progressive world forces against Hitler".

Thus observes Acharya Kripalani, Congress Pres.dent, in a statement to the press on what he characterises as "disquieting news from Viet Nam".

Continuing Acharya Kripalani says: "One would have thought that the recent victory in French elections of revolutionary parties would mean a radical change in French foreign policy as well. But imperialism, as we have found to our cost, dies hard and seems to be equally compatable with every kind of 'ism' whether it is capitalism, socialism or communism".

(See Page 16.)

MONTY TAKES OFF FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to-day left by air for Moscow on the four-day visit he is making at the invitation of Marshal Vassilievesky, the Chief of the Soviet General Staff.

He was accompanied by his personal staff and by Colonel I. P. Gorshkov, the Soviet Military Attache in London, who is to act as an interpreter.

Lord Montgomery is due to arrive in Moscow early next week after breaking his journey in Berlin, where he is to stay with Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Robertson, Chief of Staff of the British Zone.

BLUM ORDERS SEIZURE OF GOODS

PARIS, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Prefects from all ninety French departments specially summoned to Paris were told today by the Premier M. Leon Blum to seize goods prices of which had not been cut in accordance with the latest French Government decree.

The fate of the French currency depends on the success of our efforts M. Blum said.

The Finance Minister, M. Andre Philip has asked all banks to curtail or withdraw all credits being used to finance excessive stocks.

KRISHNA MENON FOR BRUSSELS

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, personal representative in Europe of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, left London today for Brussels.

He is on a Diplomatic Mission but would make no comment about his visit to the Belgian capital.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

New York, Jan. 4.

Previous closing	32.94
To-day's opening	32.98
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	33.08
Difference	+14

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Stock Exchange opening prices Anaconda Copper Mining 39-3/8. General Motors 54-1/4. United States Steel common 71-1/4. United States Steel Preference unquoted (Reuter.)

STOP PRESS

EXPLOSION IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Jan. 4, (Reuter): Troops guarding all public buildings in Jerusalem are standing to night after a reported explosion.

M. PETAIN SERIOUSLY ILL

PARIS Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): Marshal Petain, 86-year-old Vichy leader of France, is seriously ill in his exiled home on a small island off the coast of Brittany, his attorney, Jacques Isorny said today.

Isorny said the aged Marshal was suffernig from a lung infection and admitted there was cause to worry over his condition.

High Command Finalising Lead To A. I. C. C. To-day

Congress Socialists Mobilise Opposition | *Sarat Bose Also Among Dissenters*

"CALL TO SECTIONAL MAJORITIES TO ALLAY MINORITY FEARS"

NEW DELHI, January 4. (A.P.I.): At the end of two sessions lasting nearly six hours, today, the Congress Working Committee had not finally settled the terms of the Resolution embodying their recommendation to the A.-I.C.C. which meets tomorrow afternoon, to give its verdict on the Statement of December 6.

The Working Committee will hold a further sitting tomorrow morning, and issue the resolution in its final form.

Members of the A.I.C.C. will have about three hours in which to study the terms of the resolution, and prepare for the debate on it. It is believed that in the form in which it has emerged from today's discussion in the Working Committee, the broad effect of the resolution will be:

Acceptance of the statement of December 6;

A call to Provinces to enter Sections;

A call to the majorities in the Sections to allay the fears and anxieties of the minorities in them; and.

A reaffirmation of the freedom of the Provinces to join or not to join a Group.

Out of about 400 members of the A.I.C.C. not more than 150 are expected to attend tomorrow's meeting.

The Congress Socialist group are certain to range themselves against any proposal to accept the Statement of December 6. The National Executive of the Party will meet tomorrow, to decide their attitude to the Working Committee's resolution in its final form. Prominent members of the Party who have arrived in Delhi held informal discussion today; and it is learnt that the general view was against any restriction on the freedom of the Provinces, and any curtailment of the sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, such as would, in their view, be involved in acceptance of the latest interpretation of the Grouping provisions of the State Paper.

Pusa Laboratory Foundation Stone Ceremony on Page 16

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who owing to illness is unable to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting, has telegraphed to the Congress President requesting the A.I.C.C. to reject the British Government's interpretation of December 6 of paragraph 19 (V) of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16.

SAFEGUARDS FOR SIKHS

Move To Secure Congress Support

LAHORE, Jan. 4, (A.P.I.): Sardar Basant Singh Secretary of the Pratinidhi Panthick Board in a telegram has urged the Congress President Acharya Kripalani to implement the Congress commitments and assurances for adequate safeguards for sikhs

Sardar Basant Singh has also sent a telegram to Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Member in the Interim Government, urging him to canvas Congress support for safeguards for sikhs.

WASHINGTON-BOMBAY FLIGHTS START TODAY

Trip To Take 42 Hours 40 Minutes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPA):—Transcontinental and Western Airlines announced to-day that it is inaugurating Sunday the Washington-Bombay route which is the longest for any United States flag carrier.

The flights, which are weekly, connect Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston with Palestine and India.

The flying time from Washington to Bombay will be 42 hours and 40 minutes. Passengers of the first flight include J. V. Joshi, Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, Col. Nawabzada Mohammad Sher Alikhan, Indian Embassy Military Attache, and other Indian Government officials stationed in Washington.

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE CONSEMBLY

Hindu Students' Move

(Passed by Press 'Ad Hoc' Committee)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3 (API): Mr. V. C. Deshpande, President of the All-India Hindu Students' Federation, says in a press statement that "a peaceful demonstration will be staged in front of the Constituent Assembly Hall at New Delhi on or about February 1, 1947, to demonstrate the will of the Hindu nation with regard to the modification it needs in the resolution on objectives of the Constituent Assembly which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has moved in the Assembly."

THEIR DEMANDS

Mr. Deshpande adds that the demonstration will be staged to get the following demands accepted by the Congress:

1. The Constituent Assembly has to declare itself as a Sovereign body without the limitations of the Cabinet Mission's scheme and should enforce the Constitution drafted by it without any reference to the so-called His Majesty's Government and for this purpose prepare the country for a war against the British Government if it challenges the sovereign authority of this Assembly.
2. The Constitution has to be drafted for free and united India.
3. The Grouping of Provinces has to go.
4. The Centre must be strong and must not be limited to three subjects only and must have the power to superintend, supervise and interfere, if necessary, in Provincial administrations in cases of emergency."

STAND BY ORDER TO ASSAM CONGRESSMAN

GAUHATI, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): The Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee has urged all members of the district committees, in a recent circular, to get themselves prepared for any eventualities, if and when necessity would arise.

Drawing their attention to the intricate problems the province is now facing, the Secretary has requested them to mobilise public opinion against the grouping clause of the Cabinet Missions proposals.

Congressmen have also been asked to furnish facts and figures with regard to the indegenous landless people in the province with a view to taking steps for the abolition of intermediaries in the land system of Assam.

"HUDDLESTON MUST BE SACKED" DEMANDS EGYPT

LONDON, Jan. 4, (Reuter): The Egyptian Government is reliably believed in London to have represented to Britain that the prospects of Anglo-Egyptian negotiations would be greatly improved by the dismissal of Sir Hubert Huddleston, the Governor-General of Sudan who is suspected in Cairo of fostering aspirations for complete independence of certain sections of the Sudanese people, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Legally under the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium by which the Sudan has been governed since 1899, Sir Hubert Huddleston is the servant of both the Egyptian and British Governments so that strong Egyptian pressure for his resignation would create a difficult situation.

Temple Entry In Gujerat

Vadtal Temple Thrown Open To Harijans

(From Our Correspondent)

NADIAD, Jan. 4

The famous Swaminarayan Temple of Vadtal, in Kaira District, has been thrown open to the Harijans. A big crowd of Harijans were allowed entry into the temple on 2nd January. It is learnt that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was to go to Vadtal to declare the temple open to the Harijans on 2nd January according to the former fixed programme. But the programme could not be followed because of his illness. This historical incident will have far reaching effect in Gujarat, and it is very probable that the Ranchhodji temple of Dakore, about which Sardar Patel had to express regret for not allowing the Harijans, would also follow the example of Vadtal temple.

If all the temples follow this example no legislation on this issue will be required. It is well to remember here that the Harijan Sevak Sangh had issued an appeal to all the temples of Kaira district regarding the entry of the Harijans.

INDIA'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE AT UNO

Chagla's Glowing Tribute To Mrs. Pandit

BOMBAY Saturday: A graphic account of India's desperate struggle at U.N.O. on the issue of racial equality for India's nationals in South Africa was given by Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, one of the members of the Indian delegation, to Ministers of the Government of Bombay and high officials this afternoon at the Secretariat.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, in his introductory remarks said that India's victory at U.N.O. was in fact a triumph for the exploited and enslaved coloured peoples everywhere before the tribunal of the civilised world's conscience.

Mr. Justice Chagla paid a glowing tribute to the brilliant debating skill and oratorical powers of the leader of the delegation; Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, whose signal victory, he observed, had covered the whole of womenkind with glory and justifiable pride.

NINE-HOUR SHIFT WILL AFFECT INDUSTRY

Standardisation Of Cloth Suggested To Avoid Scarcity

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4

In an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle", a Government spokesman denied any possibility of nine-hours' shift as reported in some press. He further added that nine-hour shift in the mills is not likely. "Whether this is a stunt of the Millowners or not I cannot say but it will affect the industry adversely if nine hours work will be taken from the labourers. He further suggested standardisation of cloth to avoid the scarcity.

RATIONING INSPECTOR DISMISSED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

Mr. Goswami the chief rationing inspector of the Asarva Ward has been discharged from service for taking cloth on other people's ration cards.

"A Denial"

The Director of Information Bombay states:

A report recently appeared in a section of the press to the effect that there was a discussion between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. B. V. Vyas, Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs about the question of establishing a separate High Court at Ahmedabad and an independent Province for Gujerat.

This report is entirely unfounded.

Mahatma Exhorts Hindus & Muslims To Unite

AND TO WORK OUT HIS 18-PT. CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Lightning Journey On Foot Begins Within Week: To Trudge Both In Mornings And Evenings And Contact Villagers

CHANDPUR, Jan. 4 (U.P.I.): Addressing a prayer gathering at Chandpur on Thursday, Mahatma Gandhi said that his mission was to establish friendship between sister communities living there, and not to organise any one of them to fight the other. So long as non-violence practised there was the non-violence of the weak, but, Gandhiji went on to say, the new experiment in which he had engaged himself was the non-violence of the strong. If it were successful, it should succeed in creating a moral atmosphere helpful to both communities. Only when Muslims and Hindus shed their mutual fear and suspicion completely, could real unity of heart come. There would not be any cause of hostility when their hearts were one.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION

Referring to the task of village organisation, Gandhiji said that East Bengal was the land of gold, but, unfortunately, life of the people there was not as it should be. Water in the tanks was so dirty that he could not even wash his hands with it. The village was very unclean. The rich were growing richer and the poor getting poorer. That was not forced upon them by nature. That was the Satanic state of affairs. But although social arrangements were Satanic, individuals were not so. Individuals should rise above their organisation and shape it according to the new ideas of equality and comradeship.

Continuing, Gandhiji said that he would personally likt to live for 125 years, not by the help of medicines, but in a natural way in which he would be able to serve the nation and humanity.

WORK TOGETHER

In conclusion, Gandhiji asked all Hindus and Muslims to devote themselves to the noble task of reorganising village life and improving their economic condition through cottage industries. "They would thereby find themselves working together in the common task, and unity would grow among them, Gandhiji said. They should all work out his 18-points constructive programme," devotion to which, Gandhiji hoped, would spread a life-giving influence over the entire countryside.

AT CHANGIRGAON VILLAGE

Muslims Reading 'Milad Sharif' After Prayer?

CHANDPUR (Noakhali), Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi held his prayer meeting yesterday in front of his new residence at 4-30 in the afternoon. After prayer he walked one and a half miles and visited the village Changirgaon where one of his followers, is staying and working for peace. On his way to Changirgaon he het a few Muslims and talked with them. They greeted him and invited him to their houses. He accepted their invitation and asked them to fix a day for his prayer.

In the conversation it was also decided that the Muslims would read Milad Sharif after Gandhiji's prayer.

After a while Mahatma Gandhi saw how his follower was working at Changirgaon.

This morning he met some other Muslims on his way during his walk. In the afternoon he would visit a nearby village and also a place named Tamaltala where he would hold his next evening prayer.

Under the auspices of the womenfolk of the Namasudras of the village a discussion meeting on the removal of untouchability would be held over which Mahatma Gandhi would preside.

Before starting from his cottage women of that place would conduct Mahatma Gandhi to the place of the meeting.

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME CHALKED OUT

CHANDIPUR (Noakhali), Jan. 3 (API): The village of Chandipur where Mahatma Gandhi is now staying is about three miles west of Ramganj Thana and three miles south ot Srirampur. According to a report submitted to Mahatma Gandhi by the local people "immediately after the last disturbances about 75 per cent of the minority community population left their villages and had gone to Calcutta, Comila, Agartala, Assam and other places. A refugee camp which was set up about a month ago sheltered about 4,000 men, women and children. Now many refugees either had gone away or returned to their villages and the total number now left in the camp is about 450. Crimes in the last one month were not reported save an unauthorised cutting of paddy during the last harvesting season, but now even that has ceased.

SANGH AND 18-POINT PROGRAMME

Mr. Souren Bose, a follower of Gandhiji, who is in charge of this Centre for peace mission, organised the "Chandipur-Changirgaon" Gram Seva Sangh (Village Reconstruction Organisation). It was organised according to Gandhiji's instruction. The Sangh works on the 18-point constructive plan of Gandhiji. The primary work of the Sangh is removal of untouchability keeping villages clean and help the villagers through work. Helpless villagers are given work for which they are paid. This is to check the habit of begging. The Sangh has a working committee with 15 members. Above all the Sangh keeps Hindu-Muslim unity on the top. Every evening the members collect to discuss and solve the problems of the villages.

As Gandhiji arrived here yesterday, Mr. Satish Das Gupta, Mr. Charu Chandra Chowdhury and Mr. Souren Bose of Khadi Pratisthan went out for scouting Gandhiji's routes. They visited villages of Mazimpur, Fatehpur and Daspara which are the villages Gandhiji will visit, as he starts from here on January 7

PHASE OF OBSERVATION

Gandhiji's first phase of the Noakhali tour ended in Kazirkhil. It was a phase of observation. Then from November 20 he started his lonely stay at Srirampur where he had had rest, complation and work for India. From January 2 started Gandhiji's beginning of field-work, and within a week will begin his great March, a lightning journey on foot.

As he started from Srirampur the whole countryside seemed astir. People living in villages an idle life have begun to wonder as to the fire that Gandhiji's life is made of. As he goes to the countryside men, women and children, Muslims and Hindus, come out of their huts and look at him. An old man of 78 with a bamboo stick marches in brisk pace, and in his way whoever comes and greets gets always an immediate smiling response. Gandhiji stops and chats with the villagers and already both Hindus and Muslims have started regarding him as their friend.

TO WALK IN MORNINGS AND EVENINGS?

Gandhiji is likely to walk both in the morning and in the evening, in the morning Gandhiji will walk village and in the evening he will walk and go to nearby villages. There he wants to meet people specially the Muslims. By dusk Gandhiji will return to his cottage, and in the morning he will again walk to a new village.

PLEA FOR FILMING MAHATMA'S MARCH

BENARES, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. S. Sundram, President of the Gandhi Gar Sangh, Benares, has sent the following telegram to Sardar Patel, Member of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi.

Pray consider arrangement filming by Government of India Information Department, Mahatmaji's march through Noakhali villages for exhibition in India to influence communal harmony and propagate effectively his message of love.

PARIS, Jan. 4, (Reuter): General Charles Maste, the French Resident-General in Tunisia, arrived in Paris today for consultations.

Pt. Nehru and Gen. U Aung San the Burmese leader snapped at Delhi Gen. Aung San is leading the Burmese Delegation for talks to London this week.

National Base For National Education

Provincial Council's Exploratory Parleys

Discussions relating to the questions of the introduction of compulsory primary education, the setting up of the requisite administrative machinery and the respective responsibilities in this field of the Government and local bodies are reported to have figured prominently in the deliberation of the Provincial Education Council at their first meeting held this morning at the Secretariat under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay.

Other topics which were also debated include the proposed abolition of the teaching of English in the first three standards of secondary schools, the general lines along which secondary education should be allowed to develop and the vexed question of scales of teacher's salaries.

Craft teaching in primary schools and its place in the curriculum as also the best method of introducing it and the training of teachers for this specific purpose were also discussed and much interest was in evidence among the members.

MERGE WITH LIFE

An opinion was also expressed that periodic student camps should form a regular part of extra-curricular school activities and it was suggested that some of the village and district festivals could usefully be reorganised as a part of the educational system so that a practical and entertainment bias could be imparted to the educative process.

A proposal to simplify the primary school syllabus and another to modify suitably religious instruction to answer the requirements of modern times also came up for consideration.

Further and fuller consideration of the above issues will be resumed at the next meeting of the Provincial Education Council.

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN INDIA

Magicians From All Over World Thrill Audience In Poona

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 2.

The All-India Magician's Conference was held on Tuesday and Wednesday last, in N. M. V. High School Hall at Poona. The function began under the presidentship of Sardar Shreemant Abasaheb Muzumdar and it was largely attended by a number of leading persons including Mr. Popatlal Shaha, President of the M.P.C.C. About fifty magicians of different parts of India attended and gave wonderful performances.

Dr. K. B. Lele, the veteran magician and physician and convenor of the Conference, in his opening remarks explained its aims and objects. The occasion was unique, he said, as first of its kind held in the country.

Messages were received from various countries includes America, England, Australia, Africa and Germany.

After a welcome song by Dr. Lele, Prof. V. Sundersan, a veteran champion of memory feats gave his performance. He was followed by Prof. "Bharat Kumar" (Mr. Bhosekar) who gave a performance of ventriloquism and captivating tricks. Mr. T. G Shaha gave a performance of "Shatawadhan" which was well appreciated. Profs. Pande, Kapur and Padhye also gave striking performances

Dr. Lele, then gave a delightful performance, and was followed by a number of others who exhibited their skill.

BURMA FREEDOM TALKS

Aung San To Lead Delegati To U. K. This Week

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): British official quarters expect the Burmese leaders, who are flying to Britain for constitutional talks upon the future of Burma, to arrive in London next Friday. According to tentative arrangements they will land at the Northholt aerodrome, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

Led by the Deputy Chairman of the Burmese Executive Council, U Aung San, the Burmese leaders are expected to begin immediately a series of conversations upon the realisation of Burmese self-Government both at a Cabinet and Burma office level. The Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee will receive the leaders at Downing Street and the Secretary of State for Burma, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, will meet them at the India and Burma Office.

There is so far no hard and fast schedule proposed for the conversations, but it is certain that in the course of them U Aung San and his colleagues will meet the full Cabinet.

Most of the plans for the moment can only be provisional but it is understood that the leaders will stay at the Mayfair Hotel "for some days" and a skeleton schedule is being worked out. By next week it is expected that more will be known of Government hospitality arrangements for the entertainment of the guests.

BURMA INDEPENDENCE TALKS ON JAN. 13

Attlee To Lead British Team

LONDON, Jan. 3, (U. P. A.): Talks between the British and Burmese leaders to work out independence for Burma will start on January 13, it was learned today by Harold Guard, United Press of America staff correspondent.

There was no indication as to how long the conversations would last.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee himself will head the British team, which includes the same ministers who draw up the Indian plan: Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence: and Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India and Burma.

It was said that Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India and Burma, who left London yesterday for India, probably will visit Burma in connection with the Burmese independence plan.

Meanwhile, Whitehall was keeping a close eye on the meeting between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and U. Aung San. Well informed quarters here said the heads of the interim Governments in India and Burma probably would initiate "far-reaching understandings," including mutual economic and political aids.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 13, 2003.
Muslim: Safar 11, 1366.
Parsi: Amardad 4, 1316.
Sunrise 7-13 a.m. Sunset: 6-15 p.m.
Hightide: 09-49, 23-19.
Lowtide: 04-18, 16-15.

To-day's Engagements

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: With immediate effect telegrams to Rezaien, Tabriz and Zemdaja in Iran now admitted without restriction.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: Jayanthi Uthsavam, Lakshar-chana, at 8-00 a.m. and Drama-niroopan (in Hindi) on "Saint Namdev" by Dr. B. K. Nadkarni and party, with orches-tra accompaniment at 8-30 p.m., today (Sunday), at Samaj premises.

M. A. HIGH SCHOOL: Meeting of past students today, at 9 a.m., in School Hall, Andheri, in connection with the strike in the School.

"A" WARD FORWARD BLOC: Study circle will be held at Party's new office at 59, Apollo Street, today (Sun-day), at 10 a.m., when Mrs. Mathura Prasad Mishra will speak on "Deve-lopment of Society".

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH: Mr. H. N. Trivedi, Secretary of the Sangh will address a meeting of Engineering Labourers, at Forbes Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 2 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: Prizes and certificates will be distribut-ed today (Sunday), at Ruia College, Matunga (G. I. P.), at 3-30 p.m, to candidates successful the Hindustani examinations held by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay, in February and October, 1946. Mr. Moraji Desai Home Member will preside and distri-bute the prizes and Shri Satyanarayan-ji of the Dakshin Bharat Sabha will address the gathering.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: Final events in Table Tennis Tournament organised by the Union will be played today (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m., at Beg-mohamed High School. Mohamedali Road.

FAREWELL FUNCTION: In honour of Lieut.-Col. Khan Bahadur S. G. Khambatta, Presidency Postmaster (who is retiring shortly), St. Xavier's College Hall, today (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

ORIENT HIGH SCHOOL PAST STU-DENTS' ASSN.: Social gathering today (Sunday), at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, at 2 p.m. Prof Anant Kanekar will preside.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYA-LAYA: 20th anniversary and prize distribution today (Sunday), at Blavat-sky Lodge, 4 to 7 p.m. Mrs. Avantika Bai Gokhale will preside. Programme will consist of vocal music, orchestra, etc.

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: Prizes and certificates will be distri-buted today (Sunday) at Ruia Col-lege, Matunga (G.I.P.) at 3-30 p.m. to the successful candidates at the Hindustani Examinations held by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha in Febr-uary and October 1946. Shri Morarji Desai will preside and distribute prizes, and Dr. Rahman will address.

Chagla To Speak On "India At The U.N.O."

Under the joint auspices of the Freedom Group, Silverfish Club and the Sanskar Mandal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chhagla will address a public meeting on "India at the UNO", at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Tuesday, (Jan. 7), at 6-15 p.m.

Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside.

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National Cadet Corps To Supplement War Academy

POONA, Jan. 3. (API): The Na-tional Cadet Corps will have as its aims the development of leadership, character, comradeship and the ideal of service and the stimulation of interest in the defence of the country to the widest extent possible said Principal Dr. G. S. Mahajani, a member of the National Corps Reor-ganisation Committee appointed by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Pandit Kunzru at a press conference this evening. Lt. Col. Altaf Quadir, another member of the Committee was also present.

Referring to the three committees appointed by the Government of In-dia relating to the defence of the country, namely, the National War Academy, the Committee to advise the Government on the nationalisa-tion of the armed forces in India and the National Cadet Corps Reor-ganisation Committee, Dr. Mahajani said that the first two had a direct bearing on the question of defence while the third one was concerned with both education and defence.

I.P.T.A. Presents...

"You can't take it with You", a sensational comedy by the American playwrights Hart and Kaufman, will be presented at the Sunderabai Hall on the 9th January, at 6-30 p.m., the 12th at 9-30 a.m. and the 14th and 16th at 6-30 p.m. by The Indian People's Theatre Association.

"You can't take it with You" is produced by Jehangir Bhownagary in association with Messrs. Adi Marzban, Deryck Jeffereis, Ranjan Roy and Murad Fyzee, a combination of some of the leading figures of Bombay's stage production world.

Booking is proceeding at Rhythm House.

Dr. Lohia To Arrive In City

BOMBAY, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): Dr. Ram-manohar Lohia, Congress Socialist Leader, is expected to arrive in Bom-bay on January 8 after attending the A.I.C.C. meeting at Delhi.

Retrenchment In Rationing Department

Mr. L. Samant Secretary Ration-ing Staff Association Bombay City and Suburbs, says in a statement that, in spite of the fact that the work of the Rationing department has increased enormously and the staff is over work-ed, the Government of Bombay is con-templating retrenchment of hundreds of the lower grade employees of the department. Mr. Samant goes on to say that this is sheer injustice to those who have served the people at the time of great emergency and are now overage for any other Government or Municipal employment. Mr. Sam-ant suggest that the persons to be discharged from service should be ab-sorbed in other departments particu-larly those which are concerned with reconstruction.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 4.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during last twenty-four hours from 1st Nov. 1946 and departure from nor-mal recorded at 08-00 hours on 4th Jan. 1947.

Ahmedabad 85 62 0 1.1 plus 0.9 Alla-habad 78 54 0 1.3 plus 0.6 Bangalore 88 65 0 8.3 8.5 plus 5.3 Borada 89 57 0 1.1 Bhopal 78 56 0 4.5 plus 3.3 BOM-BAY 90 65 0 7.1 plus 6.4 Cawnpore 73 50 0 0.5 minus 0.3 Cherrapunji 67 49 0 0.4 minus 2.8 Colombo 89 75 0.3 33.5 plus 14.5 Darjiling 52 39 0 0.8 minus 0.3 Dehra Dun 59 49 0.3 1.7 plus 0.2 Delhi 64 54 0.4 0.5 minus 0.1 Gorakh-pur 77 52 0 0.1 minus 0.4 Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 61 0 2.5 plus 1.1 Jamshedpur 82 65 0 1.0 Jubbulpore 82 54 0 6.0 plus 5.1 Karachi 79 59 0 0 minus 0.3 La-hore 55 49 0.1 0.9 plus 0.2 Lucknow 75 48 0 0.2 minus 0.4 Madras 83 75 0.1 51.9 plus 32.2 Madura 86 73 0.1 22.6 plus 14.8 Mahableshwar 72 56 0 11.5 plus 9.8 Nagpur 83 59 0 7.2 plus 6.5 Pachmarhi 71 49 0 10.5 plus 9.2 Pesha-war 47 40 0.4 1.5 plus 0.5 Poona 82 57 0 76.5 plus 5.2 Quetta 43 32 0 1.3 Shil-long 62 41 0 0.7 minus 1.3 Sholapur 83 59 0 10.4 plus 8.6 Surat 88 62 0 7.5 plus 7.1.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 5.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Allah Rakha (Gat Tora on Tabla) 8-45 Suresh Haldankar (Light songs) 9-0 Pinakin Trivedi (G. Geet) 9-20 S. B. Mane 11-30 Apni Apni Rae (Talk in Hindustani by S. H. Naqvi) 11-45 Musi-cal feature in Marathi: Written by K. Narayan Kale 12-0 Ram Marathe.

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Anjanibai Lolekar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Suresh Haldankar 4-40 Bhaskarrao Ahembal (Composition of Kabir) 4-55 Allah Rakha (Gat Tora on Tabla) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Air Quartet 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Thumri Aur Dadra 6-30 Pinakin Trivedi (Gujarati Geeta) 6-45 Bhaskarrao Ahembal (Composition of Brahmanand) 7-0 Allah Rakha (Gat Tora on Tabla) 7-30 Ram Marathe 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Badla' (Play in Hindustani by Mumtaz Mufti) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Orch. Concert 10-0 Sym-phonic Hour.

N. M. Joshi Attacks Thana Orders

Civil Liberties Union Demands Withdrawal

BOMBAY, Jan. 3. (API): The Bombay Civil Liberties Union at its meeting today adopted a resolution disapproving the action of the Bom-bay Government in declaring a state of emergency in Thana District and in externing certain persons from the district under the amended Dis-trict Police Act. Mr N. M. Joshi presided. The Government's action in the present case clearly amounts to an unwarranted and unjustified curtailment of civil liberties, the resolution added.

The meeting also disapproved of similar action against trade union leaders from the districts of east and west Khandesh.

The civil liberties Union strongly urged upon the Government of Bom-bay the necessity of withdrawing immediately all orders of externment and the order declaring a state of emergency in the Thana district.

WHY NOT PROSECUTE AGITATORS?

Addressing the meeting, Mr. N. M. Joshi made a scathing attack on the Bombay Government for using the provisions of the recently amended District Police Act for the purpose of externing as 'goondas', a number of persons working in 'the social, eco-nomic and political field' in Thana District.

Quoting a well-known Indian pub-licist and leader of the Indian Na-tional Congress who recently said that 'the sword would be met by the sword if necessary,' Mr. Joshi re-marked that there were occasions when a citizen had the right of self-defence. The Warlis were being harassed by the Sowcars, and what was there surprising that the poor folk should resort to violence?

"Yet," said Mr. Joshi, "the excuse given by the Bombay Government that Communists were preaching vio-lence should have been tested by prosecuting those whom the Govern-ment believed to be preaching vio-lence". That they should have been externed without being given a chance to defend themselves before a judi-cial tribunal against the charges levelled against them, was according to him, highly objectionable.

"The Bombay Government has its own difficulties. One cannot expect it to change the living conditions of Warlis within eight months of their taking charge. But the Warlis can-not go on waiting patiently. They have suffered long and they are im-patient", he added.

Sinking Of S.S. "Jaladurga"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

S. S. "Jaladurga" is not the first ship in Indian steamship history to go down in the peculiar manner in which she did last night in fair wea-ther.

On the night of the 13-14th of June, 1932, the S. S "Kumari" be-longing to the National Steamship Company foundered in precisely the same circumstances, but while she was 40 miles out at sea from the coast of Dwarka. In this shipwreck a number of the crew including the Commander of the vessel, Captain Socrates Andrade lost their lives.

The "Kumari" also went down, listing heavily till she submerged. In her case too water suddenly flooded the engine-room without any detec-table or remediable cause. She heeled to the Port for full four hours and then sank.

Experts then were of the opinion that the influx of water was due to either the bilges being inunda'ed or the ship having oprung a leak in one of her corroded plates.

Central Excise Employees' Union

At a special meeting of the Cen-tral Executive of the Central Excise Employees' Union, held on Dec. 31 last at Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Phadke, a council of action was formed, with plenary powers to make a final effort for an amicable settlement. In case no settlement is arrived at the council of action is authorised to fix an early date for a general strike and to take necessary steps in that direction. It is propos-ed as a preliminary, to send a dele-gation to Delhi to start negotiations.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Monday morning: Wea-ther will be generally dry. Outlook for further 2 days: No appreciable change in weather is likely.

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Of the above issue 5,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and 3,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, the whole aggregating to Rupees 35 lacs have been promised to be taken up by the Directors, Managing Agents and their friends. 5,000 Preference Shares and 1,80,000 Ordinary Shares aggregating to Rupees 23 lacs therefrom have been already subscribed. THE BALANCE OF 15,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100/- EACH AND 2,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10/- EACH ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION BY THE PUBLIC.

RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF PREFERENCE AND ORDINARY SHARES:

The said Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right to a fixed Cumulative Preferential dividend at five per cent per annum (Income-tax free) on the Capital for the time being paid on the said Shares, and the right to an extra one per cent on such paid-up capital for every one per cent of the dividend on the Capital for the time being paid-up on the Ordinary Shares paid out of the surplus profits which in respect of each year it shall from time to time be determined to distribute by way of dividend, remaining after paying or providing for payment of dividend for such year the rate of ten per cent per annum on the capital for the time being paid upon the said Ordinary Shares, but that the total amount of dividend on the said Preference Share shall not in any year exceed seven per cent, including five per cent cumulative conferred by the issue thereof. In winding up also, the Preference Shares shall rank in priority both as to the return of Capital and payment of arrears of the said fixed preferential dividend whether declared or not upto the commencement of the winding up, but shall have no further right to participate in the profits or assets.

Any surplus of assets remaining after repayment of total paid-up Capital shall be distributed amongst the Ordinary Shares. Preference Shares carry no voting right. The holders of Preference Shares, resident in British India, and assessed as such will receive the Preference Shares five per cent. Cumulative fixed dividend free of British India Income-tax also.

DIRECTORS:

1. LALA KARAM CHAND THAPAR, Mg. Director: Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., Banker & Merchant, 35/1, Ballygung Circular Road, Calcutta.
2. MAHARAJ KUMAR KARAMJIT SINGHJI, Sunny Side, Kapurthala State.
3. Seth BHAGRAM HANDA, Proprietor: Handa Mills, Chairman, Municipal Board, Phagwara.
4. Seth ANANDILALL PODDAR, M.L.A., Ex-Mayor—Calcutta, Banker & Merchant, 102/1, Clive Street, Calcutta.
5. Mr. J. K. SRIVASTAVA, B.Sc., Tech. (MANC.) A.M.C.T., A.T., M.L.A., Mg. Director: New Victoria Mills Ltd., Kailash, Cawnpore.
6. Seth HANUMAN PRASAD PODDAR, Banker & Merchant, 119-B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
7. Mr. BRIJ MOHAN THAPAR, Director: Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., Banker & Merchant, 35/1, Ballygung Circular Road, Calcutta.
8. Mr. SRI KRISHNA, Banker & Millowner, "Ram Niwas", Civil Lines, Ludhiana.

BANKERS:

The Imperial Bank of India, The Punjab National Bank Ltd., The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:

S. P. Chopra & Co., Chartered Accountants, Registered Accountants, The Mall Lahore.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Phagwara (Kapurthala State).

PROSPECTUS:

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY:

The Company has been incorporated and formed to carry out the several objects specified in the Memorandum of Association (a copy of which is attached hereto and forms a part of this prospectus) and, in particular, to establish, erect and work cotton and woollen mills in Kapurthala State. The Company will carry on the business of cotton ginning and pressing, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing of cotton, silk and woollen textiles.

PROSPECTS:

The productive capacity of the existing cotton mills in India is very limited as compared to the present requirements of the country which will rapidly increase with the increase in population and improvement in the standard of living of the people as a result of the post-war schemes aimed at the development all round and the raising of the minimum standard of living in the country. The serious famine of cotton piece goods experienced during the war when imported goods were non-existent, in spite of the existing mills in India working to their maximum capacity, gives ample proof of the need for further extensive development of the Textile Industry in India. The Government of India accordingly have decided upon a five years' programme for raising the present capacity of the Cotton Textile Industry in India so as to reach the target figure of 7,200 million yards of cloth per annum requiring an addition of 2-3/4 million spindles and 40,000 looms to the present strength of the mills in the country so as to make the country self-supporting as far as possible in the matter of cotton textiles. With the elimination of Japan from the market, the Indian Textile Industry is given a further remarkable opportunity for profitable expansion by way of developing our export trade with the markets in the Middle and the Far East.

While the Punjab and the Punjab States are one of the largest consumers of textile goods, they are the biggest deficit area so far as their own production of textile goods is concerned, being 73½ million yards of cloth per annum, which is about 16% of the total requirements of Punjab and Punjab States calculated 30 yards per capita consumption of cloth. For the major portion of their requirements they have to depend upon imports from the other provinces in India and from abroad. This also provides a strange coincidence that the province is the largest cotton growing area in the country. With a view to providing increased production within this area the Government of India, while allotting spindlage for the Punjab, have allotted one Textile Mill with 25,000 coarse spindles and 575 looms for installation in Kapurthala State, which mill the State has been pleased to allot to Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd. The Managing Agents of the Company. Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd. have entered into an Agreement with the Kapurthala State in this connection; whereby the Company gets various concessions from the State which are expected to prove of lasting benefit.

SITE: It is proposed to erect the Mills in Phagwara in Kapurthala State. The Punjab and the Punjab States being the largest cotton producing area in India—producing the finest varieties of cotton, the supply of raw materials is fully assured. Phagwara, where it is proposed to erect the Mills, being very near to Amritsar and Ludhiana, which are the main industrial centres, as also the biggest cloth distributing centres in Punjab, will be advantageously situate both from the point of view of marketing facilities and labour.

The Mills for the present will be installed with 25,000 coarse count spindles and 575 looms, in addition to its own Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Departments, and will be equipped with the latest and most up-to-date type of machinery capable of giving maximum productive efficiency. The Factory will further be laid out in such a way as to give scope for extension whenever desired.

The import sanction for the machinery has been duly obtained from the Government of India and the Company's requirements of machinery have also been registered with reputed manufacturers of textile machinery having specialised experience in the line. Negotiations for obtaining suitable land for the Factory are almost complete.

RAW MATERIAL: Punjab and Punjab States are the largest cotton producing area in the country and produce the finest varieties of cotton. The total production of cotton is about 1,300,000 bales of cotton per annum, of which only 70,000 bales are consumed by the existing textile mills and the rest are exported to other provinces. The supply of raw material for the Mill is therefore fully assured.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL:

It is estimated that about Rupees 60 lacs will be required for machinery, plants, buildings, land, etc.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES:

The Preliminary Expenses, exclusive of underwriting commission and brokerage on sale of shares, if any, are estimated to be not more than Rs. 50,000/-.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:

The Minimum Subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed at the Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 15,00,000/- after receipt of the sum payable on Application.

VOTING RIGHT:

Every member whose name is entered in the Register of Members of the Company as holder of at least one Ordinary Share and is not in arrears for Calls, is entitled to vote or take part in the proceedings. Preference Shares carry no voting right. On a show of hands, every member entitled to vote and present in person shall have one vote and upon poll, every member entitled to vote and present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Ordinary Share held by him.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION:

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of Ordinary Shares of the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 25,000/- in his own name. The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 100/- for every Meeting of the Board attended by him or such other amount per Meeting not exceeding Rs. 250/-, as may from time to time be decided by the Directors. He will further be entitled to his actual travelling charges not exceeding First Class from his usual place of residence in India, in addition to Third Class for servants and an allowance of Rs. 20 per day for the days he is actually away from his place of residence for attending Board Meetings or otherwise in execution of his duty as a Director. When journey is undertaken by a Director by Air, actual Airway Fare, instead of First Class will be paid.

The Directors shall further be entitled to receive in each year by way of additional remuneration a commission of not exceeding 2% as may from time to time be decided by the Directors on the net profits of the Company as defined under the Section 87-C Sub-Clause (3) of the Indian Companies Act after providing for remuneration of the Managing Agents, and such commission shall be divided amongst the Directors equally unless they decide to divide it in any other manner.

The Articles of Association provide that the Managing Agents, will be entitled to nominate upto one third of the total number of Directors who will not be subject to retirement by rotation. A nominee Director of the Managing Agents shall be the Chairman of the Board.

MANAGING AGENTS:

The Articles provide for appointment of Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd. as Managing Agents of the Company from the date of incorporation of the Company for a period of twenty years on the following remuneration:—

(a) A personal allowance of Rs. 2,500/- per mensem from the date of their appointment as Managing Agents, and

(b) A commission of 10% per annum from the net profits of the Company after allowing for all the usual working charges, interest on loans and advances, repairs, and out-going, but without any deduction in respect of income-tax, super-tax or any other tax or duty on income or revenue or for expenditure by way of interest on capital account, or depreciation on Assets or on account of any sum which may be set aside out of profit in each year for reserve or any other special fund.

The remuneration payable as above to the Managing Agents shall be exclusive of all office expenses, staff salaries, wages, etc. which shall be borne by the Company.

THE MANAGING AGENTS HAVE INFORMED THE DIRECTORS THAT THEY WILL NOT CHARGE TO THE COMPANY THEIR REMUNERATIONS UNTIL SUCH TIME THE MILLS START PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF GOODS.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DIRECTORS' INTEREST:

Lala Karam Chand Thapar is the Managing Director and Mr. B. M. Thapar is a Director of Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., Managing Agents of the Company and are interested accordingly.

UNDERWRITING ARRANGEMENT AND COMMISSION:

No Underwriting Agreement has so far been made.

DOCUMENT:

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company's Agreement dated 19th October, 1945 with Kapurthala State, order of the Government of India consenting to this issue of capital and the draft of the Managing Agents' Agreement can be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., at 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BROKERAGE:

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of Re. 1/- (Rupee One) per Preference Share and -/4/- (Annas Four) per Ordinary Share respectively on allotment made in respect of application received through the recognised Brokers and Bankers.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:

Application for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus or it may be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or from the Head Office and Branches of Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company, or from Clive Street (Calcutta), Jullunder, Phagwara and Kapurthala Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, or from Cawnpore Head Office and Branches of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., or from the Lahore Head Office and Branches of the Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd. Application may be sent to the Registered Office of the Company or deposited with the above-stated offices or Company's Bankers or the Managing Agents of the Company, together with a remittance of the amount payable on application.

(Continued on Page 13)

No Damage In Tokyo Earthquake

TOKYO, January 3. (U.P.A.): An earthquake described as "of the slow rocking type and of mild intensity" shook the Tokyo area today, starting at 12-55 p. m. Tokyo time and lasting about 30 seconds.

First reports received by the Japanese Home Ministry Office indicated that no damage was caused in the Tokyo area.

Seismologists said they were checking their instruments to determine the quake's epicenter.

No other details as to the trembler's scope and what, if any, damage it caused were immediately available.

World Rice Shortage Will Continue

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuter): An International Conference to take place at the earliest possible date at an important centre in South-East Asia for consideration of increase of rice production, its distribution, price ranges and allied matters was forecast here by G. P. Pillai, Indian delegate to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation which has been meeting in Washington.

Mr. Pillai who sailed on the liner "Queen Elizabeth" en route for India said that it was likely that Working Committee would soon be established to prepare for this conference.

He added while wheat production countries are perturbed over the question of possible over-production on marketable surpluses, the position relating to rice in which there is acute shortage stands on a very different footing. It is feared that the world shortage in rice will not be remedied for some years and expansion of production will have to engage the attention of South-East Asia, particularly India, in a greater degree than ever.

The question of price did not involve complications attached to wheat, Mr. Pillai declared.

The discussions in Washington, he continued are nearing completion and the emergence of an international machinery to co-ordinate consideration and application of all matters connected with increased production and consumption of primary food-stuffs and distribution of international emergency and famine reserves is considered most probable.

Colaba Records Quake Shocks

BOMBAY, Jan. 4 (A. P. I.): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,850 miles away was recorded by the seismographs of the Colaba observatory at 3-53 a.m. I.S.T. on January 3. 1947.

JAGATJIT COTTON TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

(Continued from Page 12)

In case where no allotment is made, or where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the full deposit or the balance of deposit, as the case may be, will be returned. The Directors reserve themselves the right to make allotments of shares in any manner they deem proper.

The Shares will be issued subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

For purposes of subscribers from British India the following further particulars as required by Section 277-B of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 are given below:—

(a) The objects of the Company are those specified in the Memorandum of Association, a copy whereof is annexed to this prospectus.

(b) The instrument constituting the Company is the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the Company and the same can be inspected at the places mentioned in para under "Documents" of the within Prospectus.

(c) The Company was incorporated on 28th October 1946 in Kapurthala State (Punjab) pursuant to the provisions of Kapurthala Companies Law, which may also be inspected at the places mentioned in para under "Documents" of the Prospectus.

(d) The Company has not established any place of business in British India so far.

London Students Urge End Of Racial Discrimination In Union

Demand Postponement Of Royal Visit Till S.A. Shows Signs Of Progress

LONDON, Jan. 3. (Reuter): A resolution urging that the proposed royal visit to South Africa should be postponed until a more progressive policy is evident in that country coupled with a strong disapproval of racial discrimination existing there, was passed with only seven dissentients at to-day's annual conference of the Students Labour Federation attended by 250 delegates, each representing thirty students.

Riots and racial discrimination in South Africa were getting worse, declared Mr. Kit Meredith of the Federation Executive who moved the resolution. The royal visit would lend considerable 'prestige' to South Africa in the eyes of the world, he said, adding that this was the worst possible moment for such a visit.

The United Nations he said recently said some serious things about the South African racial policy which have been answered by the South African Government representatives more or less thumbing their noses at world opinion. We have no control over South African legislation but to stop the visit is a form of pressure which the British people, Government and the royal family are fully entitled to make.

ALBANIAN CASE BEFORE SECURITY COUNCIL

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Britain has notified Russia, France and the United States that the recent exchange of notes with Albania relating to the mining of British warships in the Corfu Straits has failed to produce satisfactory results and that Britain may have to bring the matter before the Security Council.

A spokesman for the permanent British United Nations Delegation said that this action was taken rather than suddenly to confront the Security Council with a difficult case without first consulting the other permanent members. Britain's motive in notifying the powers in the present case has been to acquaint them all of the facts before asking for specific action.

ALBANIA HAS MANY THINGS TO SHOW THE WORLD

BELGRADE, Jan. 4. (A.P.A.): The Albanian news agency yesterday reported from Tirana a New Year message from Albanian Premier Enver Hodza in which he said that in view of the British move to place the Corfu incident before the Security Council, "we are prepared because we have to say and to show to the world many things."

"For the sake of friendship which links us to the English people, we never wanted to disclose these facts, but I assure you that the progressive world, and with it the English people, will be surprised at the very facts themselves." Hodza went on to say that Albania had done all in her power, and would continue to do so, in order to establish cordial relations between the Albanian people and the "friendly and democratic peoples of America and Great Britain."

TRUMAN'S PROCLAMATION FOR ENDING HOSTILITIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, (Reuter): United States ships on charter to Britain are not affected by President Truman's proclamation for the end of hostilities, Mr. Chester T. Lane, United States Lend-Lease Administrator, stated here.

Both merchant ships and warships made available to Britain under lend-lease will be affected only by the official end of war as determined by the President or by a joint resolution of Congress, Mr. Lane formally announced.

Merchant ships are to remain under the British flag until six months after the end of war under an agreement between Lord Leathers, the then Minister of War Transport, and Vice-Admiral Emor Land, United States War Shipping Administrator of November 1944. This agreement was modified on February 16 last to allow the United States to charge for the use of ships on the bare boat charter from December 1. 1945.

ALLEGED WAR TIME PLOT AGAINST SUEZ CANAL

PARIS, January 4. (A.P.A.): A French military tribunal yesterday dispatched a commission of enquiry to England to interrogate a German national implicated by Count Paul de Lesseps in an alleged wartime plot against the Suez Canal.

De Lesseps, grandson of the Suez Canal engineer, is being held here on charges of intelligence with the enemy, accused of plotting to help destroy the canal his ancestor helped to build.

Interrogated by the tribunal yesterday, de Lesseps asserted that a German named Eichel, who was in charge of a Parisian Bank during the occupation, approached him with an offer to buy some lands in Alexandretta along the Turko-Syrian frontier where the Luftwaffe proposed to establish bombing bases for eventual attack on the canal.

The tribunal decided to send a commission to England to question Eichel who, it was said, is being held by British authorities.

LEND-LEASE SHIPS WITH BRITAIN

Can Be Used Till U. S. A. Formally Proclaim End Of War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. (A.P.A.): U.S. Maritime Commission officials decided tentatively yesterday that Britain may continue using almost all her American lend-lease ships until Congress formally proclaims an end to the war.

After a rapid examination of the statutes, officials said that President Truman's proclamation regarding end of hostilities did not mean that Britain would have to return or purchase 200 lend-lease ships by July 1.

Neither lend-lease contracts nor the War Shipping Act of 1941, under which Britain got the majority of her American ships, is affected by the proclamation, officials said.

It was understood that when the war is formally declared ended Britain must buy or return the ships within six months.

REDUCTION IN BR. CIVIL SERVICE

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Reuter): Personnel of the British Civil Service may be reduced by 70,000—ten per cent of the present total—by next autumn according to a "Daily Mail" reporter. He says that the Cabinet have ordered Government departments to prepare to dispense with five per cent in March and a further five per cent in October. This would reduce the Government wage bill by about 18,000,000 a year says the correspondent. He adds that he understands the reductions would take place chiefly in the Defence Ministries — the Admiralty, War Office and the Air Minister—and the Minister of Supply

Even after this reduction the personnel would be twice as large as it was before the war

Increasing Military Collaboration Between Britain And America

LONDON, Jan 4. (APA): Konni Zialliacus one of the leaders of the November Labourite "revolt" against the government's foreign policy, called yesterday for abolition of the Anglo-American joint chiefs of staff saying he felt "alarm" over "increasingly close military co-operation" between Britain and the U.S.A."

The first step in a policy of equal co-operation and friendship with both Russia and America should be "to scrap the Anglo-American joint chiefs of staff and put an end to the world-wide pooling of Anglo-American defense arrangements," he declared.

COLONIAL OFFICE CONTRADICTS ANTHONY BROOKE'S STORY

LONDON, January 4. (A.P.A.): The Colonial Office said last night that Mr. Anthony Brooke, former Rajah Muda of Sarawak, erred in saying in Singapore Thursday that he had been offered a 23,000-pound London house and 2,800 pounds a year for life to refrain from interfering in Sarawak affairs.

Britain has refused to allow Mr. Brooke to enter the former island kingdom which his fathers ruled which was recently ceded to Britain over his protests.

The Colonial Office statement said Sarawak State Council granted Brooke 2,800 pounds a year at the time of cession, but declared he has never been offered anything "in return for an assurance" of non-interference

Franco's New Game

Trying To Investigate Possibilities Of Plebiscite

MADRID, Jan. 4. (Reuter): General Franco's Spanish Government is trying to outstrip the manoeuvres of the Opposition forces by itself investigating the possibilities of a political plebiscite conducted by the present Government in the view of some observers here.

There is understood to be no foundation for recent reports that opposition quarters have reached a definite agreement on combined action aimed at supplanting the Franco Government but much headway is said to have been made towards full co-operation.

The intention of the opposition groups concerned is apparently to be prepared to form a junta which would conduct the plebiscite in the event of the changed regime at some future date.

The groups concerned would, it seems, include Republicans, Socialists and some Monarchists but no Communists or Caalists (Conservative Monarchists).

The United Nations General Assembly last month approved a resolution recommending that if within a reasonable time a Popular Government was not elected in Spain, the Security Council should consider adequate measures to remedy the situation. The section of the resolution urging immediate recall from Spain of the United Nations Ambassadors and ministers was also carried.

Britain, Italy and the Netherlands have already withdrawn their envoys from Madrid.

Arthur Henderson At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India arrived at Palam airport in Delhi at 11-30 this morning.

YENAN RADIO ATTACKS U. S. 'IMPERIALISM'

NANKING, Jan. 3 (U. P. A.): The Communist Yenan radio to-day appealed to the people of the world to stamp out American imperialism which "has become the public enemy of all humanity" and held up Russia as a model country whose policies will cure the world's ills.

Yenan's bitter denunciation of America was strong-worded, coupled with strong insults of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, whom it called the "running dog of American imperialism."

"The American Imperialist group has replaced Fascist Germany and Japan....." the radio said.

Hair always
Smart & Tidy
Vaseline
POMADE
AT ALL SHOPS
Delicately scented 'Vaseline' Blue Seal Pomade preserves the hair, and keeps it healthy & gleaming. Use a little every day.
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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Apprentices to undergo training at our Head Office and Mills for 3 years during which period they will draw monthly salaries of Rs. 150/- Rs. 200/- and Rs. 250/- for the First. Second and Third years. If confirmed they will start in the grade of Rs. 400-30-700; E. B. 850-50-1200. During apprenticeship period D.A. and house allowance also admissible. Selected candidates will have to execute a 10 years' service agreement and to immediately deposit cash security of Rs. 1000/- followed by 5 equal yearly instalments of Rs. 500/- each Interview at Calcutta at applicant's own expense. Qualifications—A First Class First Master's Degree in Commerce or Science with uniformly brilliant academic career from Matriculation upwards. Also must be under 29 and possess impressive personality. influential family connections. initiative, health and stamina for hard work Those who possess above qualifications only should apply in their own hand with copies of their testimonials and recently taken Photograph stating age and detailed academic career to Box 1249 C/o "Bombay Chronicle"

Permanent employments of every kind in Bombay Presidency arranged most successfully. Apply stating qualifications for terms and free consultation. Employment Bureau, Globe Informations... Society, Sargodha. N.W.R. (4362C)

Wanted—Two Offset machinemen, expert to work on C.D. two colour L. & M. Rotary. Pay Rs. 150/- to 250/- one Master printer pay Rs. 400/- to 600/- (3) three expert Linotype operators, speed 5000 to 6000 ens p.h. pay Rs. 150/- to 250- (4) three machinemen for Auto Victoris Platen pay Rs. 80/- to 100. Apply stating qualifications to Army Press Delhi (1321)

Learn Journalism, Story Writing, Masterly English, Accountancy, Shorthand, D Com., Commercial Courses by post Associated Schools, Delhi (3925B)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents to sell the remaining shares of Indian Collieries Ltd., of 12, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta owner of well mechanised first class collieries at Jharia working at profit under management of first class Manager. Apply sharp (1046)

Wanted influential youngmen, Agents, Organisers and Share Brokers in all Provinces and States to sell shares. Pay Rs. 300 P. M. Post Permanent. National Planners Ltd., Ghaziabad. 4363

MEDICAL ADLETS

Secure Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees with right to practice and use of title Doctor and Degrees. Prospectus free. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (4369)

Indian Yogic Treatment successfully tried in all diseases. Consult Physician, S. C. Chatterjee, B.Sc., 12. Russel Street. Calcutta. (4112B)

For a New Lease of Life Try Himalayan Yogi's specific. Ask free. P. Laul Bros. Jullundur City. (4052)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

London Matric & Cambridge Senior, lead the way to Brilliant Careers. For item No. 1, the Examination is in June '47 at Centres in Ceylon. For item No. 2, it is in Dec. '47 at Centres in India For both Postal tuition and Indian Languages allowed. All with decent general education eligible. Admission now on. For details, write to: The City College, Madras 1. (Enclose Postal Order for Re. 1). and mention your present general educational attainments) (4355)

Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba. Reg Delhi (4063)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Start earning Rs. 80/- in cotton, capital Rs. 25/- only success guaranteed per cent losses refunded. Remit Rs. 10/- for the scheme Joshi Fulgalliwalla, Ahmad Building, Golpitha, Bombay. (4443)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m on 17-1-47 for the supply of milk at the Railway milk shops at Poona, Sivajinagar, Lonavla, Dehu Road and Talegaon from 1-2-47. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office 1284

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 17-1-47 for the supply of Pure Milk at the Railway's milk shops at Igatpuri, Nasik, Devlali, Nandgaon and Bhusawal. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. 1285

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY TENDER FOR BOOKSTALL RIGHTS IN RAILWAY STATION PREMISES OPENING OF TENDERS POSTPONED

IT HAS ALREADY BEEN NOTIFIED in the Press for the information of all concerned that the last date and time for the presentation of "Tenders for Bookstall Rights" for registration in the Office of the General Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, is 3rd January, 1947 at 11-00 A.M. (Bengal Time).

After registration, the tenders will be placed in the General Manager's Tender Box outside the Office of the Deputy General Manager (Works) by the tenderer or his representative, on the 3rd January, 1947, as previously notified in the Press. TENDERS WILL, HOWEVER, NOT NOW BE OPENED ON THE 3RD JANUARY, 1947, BUT WILL BE OPENED ON THE 27TH JANUARY 1947, AT 12 NOON (BENGAL TIME) AT WHICH HOUR THE TENDERS WILL BE OPENED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE TENDERERS OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.

GENRAL MANAGER.

1306

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent *FREE* on request.
This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.
VITALITY SUPREME

INDIAN DANCING

Learn Indian Dancing at your residence by our pictorial correspondence-course. Detailed prospectus, literature FREE. "Art-Culture Centre", 40, Q., Lachmansingh, Raviroad, Lahore. (4222)

MACHINERIES WANTED

Wanted—A Water Tube Boiler of any make having H.S. between 2000 and 3500 sq. ft. working pressure between 125 lbs. and 160 lbs. per sqr. inch Pipraich Sugar Mills, O. T. Rly. Distt. Gorakhpur. (4384)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—4 New Rotaries, 1 Compressor Pump-Pressure 250 in Good condition, 1 Digotigator Kripp made complete with Jhoola Sieve and spare parts; Correspond Post Box No. 162, Karachi 2. (1322)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Immediate Sale, near Bangalore (adjacent main line station). A charming residential property (just released) standing in 9½ acres lovely grounds, comprising commodious well-built house with spacious closed-in front Verandah, hall, dining room, patio and three independent suites (sanitary). Abundant pure water supply, numerous out-houses, electricity. Elevation 2900 feet, salubrious climate. Splendid opportunity to acquire really desirable peaceful country residence with all Town facilities near. Owner retiring U. K. Price Rs. 90,000/- for quick sale. Apply to Box No. 1301 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For your protection and safety. Ask for six shot pistols Rs. 10/8 each; Caps Re. 1/8 per doz; Leather case Rs. 3/- each; Limited Stock, No Licence M. C. Bansal & Co. Aligarh, U.P. (4426)

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with a moderate business. Posh delivery silver opened at Rs. 149 and improved at Rs. 149/7 under moderate buying but declined at Rs. 148 on general liquidation and steadied at Rs. 148/8. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 152/8. Posh gold opened today at Rs. 98/12 and after declining at Rs. 98/4 steadied at Rs. 98/8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 101.

The market finally closed as under.

Ready Silver	152-8-0
Posh Delivery	148-4-0
Ready Gold	101-0-0
Posh Delivery	98-15-0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The cotton market was officially closed today as a mark of respect to the death of Sheth Ramdas Khimjee.

Privately March delivery opened today at Rs. 467 and improved at Rs. 468.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 14.94 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Jan.	456	453-1/2	453-3/4
March	468-1/4	464-1/4	466-1/2
May	478	475	476-1/4
July	489	486	487-1/4
Sept.	497-1/2	493-1/4	495
Karachi 4F March	50-4-6	50-0-3	50-3-0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The Produce market was steady today. Madras advices were easier with increased arrivals while Nizam State quotations were higher. Local mills are not getting groundnuts on parity price with fixed quotation of oil. Linseed crop in South America has increased and the U.S.A. estimates 3545000 tons which is seven per cent higher It is understood that Australia is planning to grow large linseed crop. Phillipines exports of copra has reached a pre-war level of 5 lakh tons. Gujarat advices were easier for castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs. 115/- and improved at Rs. 115/4 but declined at Rs. 114/10 and steadied at Rs. 114/12. Oil merchants chamber has fixed the rate of Rs. 13/13 for all outstanding January contracts. It is said that Tilseed exports would be stopped Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
December January	Rs 21	3	0
January /March	 21	4	0
Khandesh Ready	 22	0	0
Coromanda)	 21	6	0
Bold	 21	0	0
LINSEEDS			
February March	 24	6	0
TILSEEDS			
December January	 34	0	0
Ready	 40	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Navlakhi Ready	 25	12	0
December January Navlakhi	24	6	0
Goa Delivery	 25	8	0
Bombay Delivery	 25	4	0
May Delivery	 114	12	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL			
Bombay Mills	 14	14	0
Up-country Mills	 14	8	0
January Delivery	 13	13	0
Linseed Oil	 18	4	0
Cottonseed Oil	 15	14	0

BANK OF BRAZIL FIXES NEW EXCHANGE RATE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 3, (UPA): The Bank of Brazil today fixed a new exchange rate for the cruzeiro of 18.08 to the dollar and 74.04 to the pound sterling.

The new rate represented a slight revaluation of the national currency, the previous quotation being 18.50 to the dollar and 74.45 to the pound sterling.

IMPERIAL BANK.

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th December :—

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
CAPITAL :—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,12,50.000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	266,87,13,000
Sundries	3,35,88,000
Total Rs.	281,98.01,000

ASSETS.

	Rs
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	143,94,89,000
Other Authorised Investments	10,50.68,000
ADVANCES :—	
Loans	37.83,88,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	43,37,23,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,62,72,000
Dead Stock	1,57,30,000
Sundries	1.92,09,000
CASH :—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	34,00,53,000
Balances with other Banks	2,18,69,000
Total Rs.	**281,98,01,000**

TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Cotton opened steady, 9 higher to 9 lower, but following early hesitancy advanced on price-fixing in near months which found sellers reserved because of increasing attention to the bullish statistical position. However, there was little other constructive news, and market suddenly reacted owing to increased profit-taking but this was countered later by renewal of price-fixing and trade support with fair gains at noon. A firm tone again appeared in the afternoon when increased mill buying and short covering found contracts again becoming scarce although really stimulating domestic developments were still lacking. The session closed firm, 16 to 31 higher. Sales are estimated at 175,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

January	33.16+24
March	32.94+22
March highest	32.98+26
March lowest	32.70—02
May	32.42+27
July	30.98+23
October	27.91+16
December	27.49+19
January	27.24—
Middling Spot	34.12+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

March	32.94
May	32.36
July	30.91
December	27.51
Middling Spot	33.25+25

SILVER FOR BOMBAY

LONDON, Jan. 3. (UPA): Around 3,500,000 ounces of silver were sold Thursday at 62 and one-half pence for shipment on the steamer Dumra January 12th, it was learned today.

BETTER DEMAND FOR SILVER IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK Jan. 3, (UPA): Silver was quoted on the New York market today at 83 and 3/4 cents, up one cent from the previous level.

Trade sources reported that a better demand was responsible for the price jump and expressed the hope that the trend will continue as jewellers and silversmiths begin to build up their inventories again.

The volume of trading was between 300,000 and 400,000 ounces.

Sources said that if such volume continues and no foreign offerings are received further price increases can be expected within a few days to a week.

These sources said they expect a good demand this month.

CEYLON RUBBER FLOOR PRICE.

COLOMBO, Jan. 3.

The Ceylon Government has decided to maintain the floor price of rubber exported from Ceylon at thirteen pence per pound F.O.B. and Government purchase depots purchase number one sheet at sixty-five Ceylon cents per pound.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Jan. 4.

Ciryarn Beypore 175/135; Quilandy 195/205; Fibre Garbled 175; Ungarbled 165; Cocoanuts Raw 172/8; Draw 190; Cocoanutoil 650; Copra Office 390; Dilpasand 435; Madrasnottam 480; Goodgooda 450; Pepper Wynaad 620; Country 610; Dry Ginger Chernad 360; Ernad 350; Coffee Robusta 88; Timber Pali 50/52; Junglewood 32; Vellapine 45; Benteak 50/52/8; Teak 95/100 Mango Planks 4/4; Teak 18/22/8; Rosewood 17/22/8.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 27th December :—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	730,15,87,000
Time Liabilities in India	330,95,56,000
Cash in India :	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	44,72,69,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,79,78,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	74,32,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	69,00,95,000
Advances in India	442,30,54,000
Bills discounted in India	22,87,93,000

LONDON BULLION.

London, Jan. 3.

Silver Spot and Forward 55-1/2 pence Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, Jan. 3.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 83-3/4

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Jan. 3.

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 87 Jan-Feb quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London. Jan. 3

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	98-9/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	115-1/32
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	108-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	121-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	123-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	87-1/2
National Bank of India	36-1/4

Iron Hand To Come Out!

Britain May Impose Martial Law In Palestine

Tommies Restive After Outrages; Monty Consulted

HIGH COMMISSIONER STUDYING NEW SECURITY PLANS IN MYSTERY RETREAT

LONDON, JAN. 4 (REUTER): MARTIAL LAW MAY BE IMPOSED IN PALESTINE FOLLOWING RENEWED OUTBURST OF TERRORISM IF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM. RECOMMENDS IT HAS THE ONLY METHOD OF DEALING WITH THE SITUATION. INFORMED QUARTERS HERE STATED TODAY.

Whatever action is taken by the British Cabinet next week will depend on the report of Sir Alan Cunningham brought with him, when he arrived here last night and it is thought that if he considers martial law the only possibility, this step would have Government's serious consideration.

Today's Sabbath lul in Palestine may give way to yet more terrorism and the next 24 hours may bring a crisis in the country, but political quarters think that the Government would make a final appeal to responsible Jewish elements inside and outside Palestine before taking drastic steps.

MYSTERY MEASURES

Discussion on whether the iron hand must be used were expected to go on throughout the week-end Sir Alan Cunningham has gone to a scret retreat where he will study a special military and security plan, which it is believed he discussed last night with the Colonial secretary Mr. Arthur Creech Jones and Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery. Sir Alan's whereabouts are known only to Mr. Creech Jones. Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin and a squad of senior despatch riders who have been sworn to secrecy.

The latter are standing by at the Colonial office to rush through any fresh messages from Palestine. He is expected to report back with his observations on Monday morning.

TOMMIES RESTIVE

Sir Alan Cunningham is thought to have told Mr. Bevin frankly today that the state of law and order in Palestine cannot be allowed to worsen at the present rate. The increasingly restive frame of mind of the British troops there since the latest floggings by terrorists is believed to have been one of the factors responsible for Sir Alan's visit to London.

On the other hand the Cabinet would hesitate to prejudice the success of the next attempt at diplomatic settlement, resumption of the Palestine conference on January 21, by an announcement of firm and repressive military measures in the next few days.

One possibility is that Britain may launch a military offensive in Palestine and at the same time refer the whole issue to the United Nations. But this, like every other possibility now being anxiously discussed still lies in the balance.

JEWISH LEADER RETURNS

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): David Ben-Curion, Chairman of the executive of the Jewish Agency, who had been in London for talks on the Palestine situation with Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, the colonial secretary, left London for Paris today.

"I shall be in Paris until January 7 or 8 and will then be going on to Palestine" he said.

EARLIER

The Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, was called in to take part in vital discussions on the troubled situation in Palestine yesterday. He joined in conversations with the Palestine High Commissioner, General Sir Alan Cunningham, and the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, at the Colonial Office in Whitehall, London, shortly after Sir Alan Cunningham had arrived by air from Palestine.

Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones told Reuter after the conversations, which lasted just over one hour, that he was unable to make a statement on the discussion or its results.

At the same time the General Officer Commanding British troops in Palestine, General Sir Evelyn Barker flew from Jerusalem to Haifa yesterday to confer with senior army officers on the methods to combat the fresh wave of terrorism which is sweeping Palestine.

Late last night British troops were still searching Tel Aviv for men of Irgun Zvai Leumi which launched this new war on the British forces day before yesterday. More than 3,000 Jews had been screen and 61 held for further questioning by midnight.

Eight more British paratroopers were injured last night when buried mines blew up two jeeps near Tel Aviv. On Thursday one British officer and one Arab constable were killed and 14 soldiers were injured as a result of terrorist activities. All British troops in Palestine are now carrying arms.

JAFFA ACCIDENT

Four arabs were killed, six were seriously injured, and eleven slightly injured last night when a railway train crashed into a bus at a level crossing four miles east of Jaffa.

Minister Patil On Reconstruction Plans

HUBLI, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): The new post-war reconstruction plan of the Government of Bombay will apply to the whole of the province evenly and all the districts would derive its benefits equally, observed Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Reconstruction, Government of Bombay, presiding over the Dharwar District Reconstruction Conference which commenced this morning at the Municipal Hall, Dharwar.

Mr. Patil stated: "Of course there will be some exception namely districts like, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Karwar and water logged districts like Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri for which Government have to give special consideration due to the peculiar conditions prevailing there." "The main feature of the plan", the Minister said, "are water supply food, housing, medical aid, education, agriculture and promotion of key and village industries. They are likely to nationalise some of the key industries and small scale industries would be established on co-operative basis."

Concluding the Minister remarked that the conference was specially called to give proper opportunity to the people to suggest plans for the proper development and improvement in their district.

The Conference was attended by all prominent officials, non-officials and members of the local bodies in the district.

The conference adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning.

U. S. Grain For Germany

HAMBURG, Jan. 3, (Reuter): According to reports of the export and import department of the American Military Department, 250 000 tons of grain are to be imported to Germany from America by January 20.

One hundred thousand tons have already arrived since Christmas.

MADRID AIR SERVICES SUSPENDED

MADRID, Jan. 3 (Reuter): All domestic and international flying services to and from Madrid have been suspended for about one week. The reason given is that the Spanish Air Minister is completing improvement of Runaways.

JHANSI TO PRESENT PURSE TO J. P.

JHANSI. Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): The City Congress Committee at a meeting last night decided to present a purse of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, the Congress Socialist Leader, when he visits Jhansi in the first week of February.

Drop In Ceylon Rubber

COLOMBO Jan. 3 (API.) There was a sudden drop today in the price of Ceylon rubber when private trading was resumed here after five years during which the Board of Trade had purchased the entire exportable surplus of Ceylong rubber. The price fell down to sixty cents per pound compared to seventy-one cents per pound offered by the Board of Trade during November and December.

S. Africa Can't Stand Ballingers' Home Truth

DIE-HARD ATTEMPTS TO GAG THEM

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Mr. W. G. Ballinger, Secretary of the Society of the Friends of Africa, and his wife Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, member of the South African Parliament, returned from India to-day.

Mr. Ballinger declared: "It is doubtful whether the U.N.O. has reflected the depth of Indian feeling over the passing of the South African Asiatic Land Tenure Act and the feeling cannot be appreciated without first-hand experience. India will always resent at the suggestion, which is implicit in the South African Land Tenure Act, that the Indians are not regarded fit to share the privileges and rights of full citizenship in a country which in the past wanted and encouraged Indian immigration and settlement."

Both Ballingers declared that many of the advisers to the new Indian Government were feeling that it would be impossible for free India to remain within the Commonwealth where colour formed the basis for discrimination. Such action would mean new defence problems in the African and Eastern waters.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Ballingers expressed their personal conviction that despite the South African legislation Indian people wanted to avoid unfriendly relations with South Africa if possible, and there was a genuine desire there to avoid stresses and strains. Indians understood the unwillingness of South Africa to allow any increase of the Indian minority by immigration and felt that South Africa was quite entitled to demand from everybody within her borders to conform to a certain standard of living. But Indians found it difficult to understand a democracy which refused citizenship to those who were prepared to conform to that pattern.

"Indians also cannot understand a democracy which determinedly sets out to prevent the publicising of views which are those of the majority," declared the Ballingers.

Mrs. Ballinger said since their return they heard that certain extreme elements intended to prevent them by force if necessary to say what they thought. The importance of these threats had not been lost on Indians in India who interpreted them as just another symptom of White South African intolerance. Unfortunately, Indians there were not aware that the general election was looming in which appeals to racial prejudice would capture more votes than a reasoned analysis.

SCIENCE CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Need For Plastics Research Urged

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (U.P.I.): Dr. R. C. Bose, presiding over the section of Statistics at the 34th session of the Indian Science Congress, emphasized that though statistics is a young science, and its potentialities for the advancement of human knowledge and welfare are as yet largely unexplored, yet, in virtue of the distinctive position that it occupies among the sciences, it seemed destined to play an ever increasing role in the onward march of science. "On one side it provides a basic tool and methodology for research in the fundamental sciences, whereas on the other side, its application extends to the whole field of social and applied sciences

He traced how the problems of 'statistics' arose from the need for a scientific approach to the study of heterogeneous material, and concluded by saying that major advances in statistical technique had always come through the co-operation of the theoretical and the applied worker, and that in India too, the contribution of 'statistics' in general progress and development must largely depend on the extent to which such fruitful co-operation can be established.

NEED FOR PLASTIC INDUSTRIES

Dr. P. K. Bose, presiding over the Chemistry section of the 34th session of the Indian Science Congress, made a brief survey of the various developments in synthetic resins. He referred to the discovery of new uses and evolution of new techniques and made a special mention of the discovery of Nylon. He also referred to the research work on shellac and plastics done in India, and while emphasizing the need for indigenous plastic industries, offered certain concrete suggestions towards the fulfilment of that need with due regard to the present availability of raw materials in India. He indicated, where in view of the peculiar raw material position in India, departure from western methods would be permissible. He stressed the need for re-organization of coal tar industries on sound rational lines and pleaded for a Central Plastics Research Institute with clearly assigned functions

Science Congress Exhibition

NEW DELHI Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): Radar and Iron Lung are among the modern equipments on view at the Science Exhibition organised on the occasion of the thirty-fourth Annual Session of the Indian Science Congress, in the Delhi University.

Advances in Medical Science during the war are illustrated in new surgical instruments. artificial lung and an ingenious automatic device for injecting penicillin. A mobile X-ray Laboratory, and a mobile laboratory for testing petroleum fuels fuels embody the progress made in the field activities of the armed forces.

Both the Physical and Chemical laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have sent in average number of technical and scientific apparatus including examples of indigenous plastics. The section on plant products is indicative of India's resources and potentialities in this field.

The Indian National Airways exhibit a sectionalised aero-engine.

A large number of manufacturers exhibit a variety of intricate scientific instruments

CHINESE STUDENTS CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE

NANKING, Jan. 3 (U.P.A.): U. S. Marine General Howard today conferred with U. S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart and General George Marshall as thousands of students demonstrated in the streets in increasing numbers demanding that the "bloody G. I.'s" leave China.

This afternoon, students demonstrated in front of the American Embassy, plastering Stuart's residence as well as window screens and driveways with the demands, "God Damn U. S. Army Leave China."

It is learned that Chiang Kai-Shek sent a message to the Mayor of Peiping asking for quick clarification and investigation of the alleged rape case.

The students have avoided violence though a few minor incidents have been reported. The students, carrying lurid banners depicting rapings, G. I.'s beating rickshawmen and jeeps overunning Chinese, stormed the embassy and shouted for Stuart.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS FOR DELHI CONFERENCE

LONDON, January 3. (U.P.A.): A delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences headed by the Academy's Vice President Volgin on Friday left for Delhi to participate in the Congress of the Indian Association of Scientists. Moscow Radio said today.

The delegation includes Eugene Pavlovsky, well-known biologist and Uzbek Academy of Science member Umarov.

The delegation will report on the achievements of Soviet science and will acquaint themselves with the work of Indian research institutions.

INDIA CANNOT LAG BEHIND

Science, Basic Plank For National Emancipation

Pt. Nehru's Address While Laying Foundation Stone Of National Laboratory

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): The importance of starting atomic energy research in India was stressed today by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in laying the foundation stone of the National Physical Laboratory at New Pusa. about five miles from New Delhi.

Pandit Nehru said "presently we may have to follow other countries in having a great Atomic Energy Research Institute also, not to make bombs, I hope. but nevertheless I do not see how we can lag behind in this very important matter. because Atomic energy is going to play fast and dominating part, I suppose. in the future shape of things. Already it is known that radio-active elements that are produced can be used for therapeutic purposes but in regard to other mattere too it will make power mobile and this mobility of power can make industry develop anywhere. we will not be tied up so much by the accidents of geography."

Atomic energy, Pandit Nehru suggested would help cottage industry. "Obviously if you have atomic energy at your disposal or some form of it, you can work in small units much more easily effectively and efficiently so that all these very practical aspects of it make it incumbent on us to think to in terms of atomic energy research on a big scale—apparently it cannot be done on a small scale"

AN INSPIRING PICTURE

He hoped that the national physical laboratory which would soon begin functioning here would be followed by numerous other research institutes and laboratories and a stream of earnest young men and young women would go through it and come out to serve the country and the world.

"During the last few months" said Pandit Nehru("I have been watching and reading about these schemes of various types of laboratories being set up in different parts of India and I have also to some extent scrutinised other vast schemes—river valley schemes. projects, barrages. dams, etc. some of them bigger in scope than the Tennesse Valley scheme—and my mind has been fired by the picture that I saw emerging out of these great schemes. In the turmoil of the present. what seemed to me far more important and essential was laying the foundations of this great development of India.

WASTE OF TALENT

Expressing agreement with the statement that what came in the way of rapid development in India was not so much lack of money as lack of trained personnel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said "we talk too much of money or lack of money and yet, as everybody knows, when people are bent on doing something certainly when they are bent on carrying on a war, there is never lack of money. It is only in regard to constructive schemes that people talk of lack of money. I am quite convinced in my mind that lack of money must not be allowed to come in the way of any scheme which develops India (cheers).

As regards trained personnel, Pandit Nehru said we must train them and yet I have had cases before me often enough of very competent young men who have done well in the Universities, later for lack of opportunity drifting to some very secondary job. They go into some executive services, probably thinking that they will get a little more security there. the country loses talent which really could be used to better advantage than sitting in office and doing some utterly unnecessary work.

There is a great deal to be done to train people but we have at the same time to offer opportunities to those who are being trained. to do work.

In India we possessed very little in the way of data or statistics and we required a tremendous development of the branches collecting data in regard to the 400 million people of India. At the same time we cannot just stop, waiting for data to be collected, before we can do something. We have to start doing something and the essential thing to do. Therefore, is to start having these Research Institutes and at the same time lay the foundations for the development of large scale power. Whatever we do, we shall require huge power resources in India. At present this huge country has very little power resources at her disposal. There is tremendous power potential no doubt it can be said with confidence that India is one of the richest countries in the world in regard to her mineral resources, her man power and even in regard to her potential power resources, so that we have everything at hand. The question is how we can yoke all these things together.

CONSCIOUS CHANGE

All this would rapidly change the whole face of India. Science had in the past changed the face of society considerably, probably very largely unconsciously and to some extent consciously but to-day it was setting about changing society deliberately and consciously.

We in India had many difficulties to face. Nevertheless, I do not think that we cannot get over them rapidly. I believe it is easy to go ahead in India very fast and when I say so, I am not thinking merely of the technical difficulties of the problem which are obvious but the far greater difficulty about which possibly scientists do not think much but I have to think a lot, and that is the reaction of everything that we do on the large masses of people in the country. Unless we have their goodwill, and their partial understanding at least, in what we are doing, we shall not go very far. They will stop us and become a brake. That is why it becomes necessary to make a deliberate approach to make the masses of the country understand what we are doing.

KEY FOR EMANCIPATION

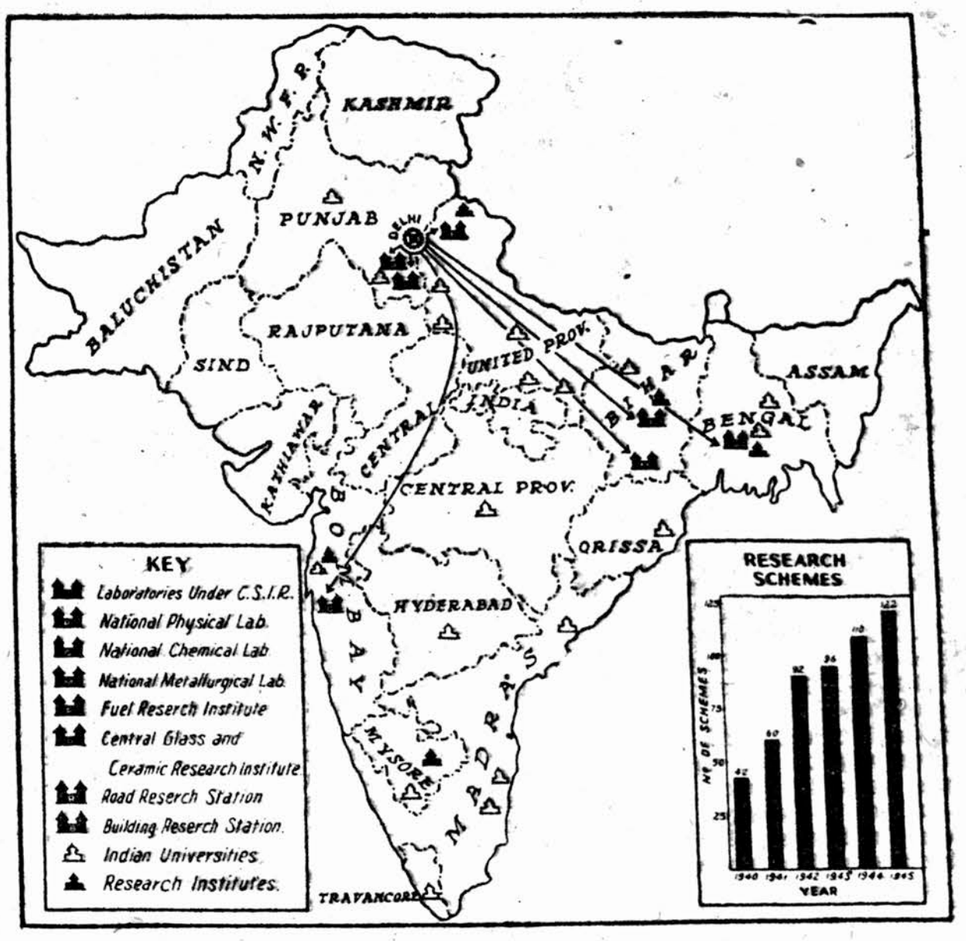
Many of us were still rather restricted and hide-hound in our outlook in regard to many things, notably social customs and the like. Science in the past had helped to some extent at least, to rid mankind of the terror of the Gods. Much remained still to be done in that matter but certainly he would like science to help in that respect in India. And then at the same time there is perhaps a greater terror even than the terror of the Gods. and that is the terror of man himself. In that Science and the scientific approach may also help a great deal.

Sometimes, said Pandit Nehru I felt a little sorry that I am not much younger than I am when I think of this picture of the new India growing up, these vast changes impending of young boys and girls growing up in this atmosphere with this new training and outlook and building this great structure about which so many of us have dreamt so long.

I felt a little sorry that I may not be there to see it in its full glory Nevertheless, it is glory enough to take part in the building and to many of us that satisfaction has come in full measure. And I rejoice to-day at helping in this very small way at the beginning of this great undertaking.

AN INTERLUDE

At the end of his speech in English, Pandit Nehru spoke a few words in Hindustani addressed to labourers and other villagers who had gathered in large numbers and had greeted him as he entered. He explained to them that the primary purpose of the institution that would rise on the site would be removal of the poverty of India's millions and, therefore, their co-operation and sympathy were necessary for the work of that institution. Later, as he lowered the foundation stone to its place, the gathering of villagers gave him a special ovation and he went over to them and greeted them



The establishment of 7 National Laboratories, the fourth of which is the National Physical Laboratory, whose foundation stone is being laid on January 4 1947, by Pandit Jawah arlal Nehru, has been planned by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which co-ordinates research activities in India in more than 20 different fields.

The Council has played a notewo rthy part in the war effort of the country and has instituted more than 200 research schemes for the several Indian Universities and research insti tutes. The map shows the expanding research activities of the Council and the location of India's 7 National Laboratories.

(1) Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta;
(2) Fuel Research Institute, Dha nbad;
(3) National Physical Laboratory, Delhi;
(4) National Metallurgical Labo ratory, Jamshedpur;
(5) National Chemical Laborator y, Poona.
(6) Road Research Station, Del hi;
(7) Building Research Station, Roorkee.

The capital cost of the first five is about nearly 150 lacs of Rupees.

Race Horses Take An Air Trip!

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Reuter): The first race horses to be flown from Britain left London airport today on a skymaster for California via New York. A strong fancy for last year's Derby, Radiotherapy and "Fast and Fair" were among the six horses to make the trip. They have been insured for 66,000 sterling during the flight. The plane has specially been converted for the trip into six stalls built of bales, hay and water loaded.

BLOODY WAY TO PEACE IN INDO-CHINA!

Moutet Says 'Viet Nam Should Be Crushed Utterly'

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AFA): The French Colonial Minister, Marius Moutet sent word from Indo-China to-day that France would have to fight it out there, using her armies to crush rebellious Vietnam nationalism before peace talks could start.

The Cabinet Minister, now on a fact finding trip through France's rich southeast Asia colony, gave his views in an interview with the semi-official Agence France-Presse

Moutet's report on Indo-China reached here simultaneously with the arrival on official visits of the French Resident General of Tunis and Morocco. Another high French official was flying to Paris from Dakar. Their arrivals stirred belief in informed circles that Blum's Interim Government was gathering all possible information about the state of affairs in France's colonial empire.

Moutet's decision that peace was impossible in Indo-China until a military decision had been reached came after several days of speculation that a settlement might be near.

IN THE PICTURE

General Philippe Leclerc, famous French armoured force commander in the last war, was pushed into new prominence by the Cabinet Minister's declaration that fighting was necessary.

General Leclerc, reported in Haiphong two days ago 'en route' to Hanoi, presumably would command any large-scale French military effort.

No figures have ever been announced by the French as to the size of their Indo-Chinese forces. The best estimates here were that they numbered about 65,000 when fighting began last month.

PARTING GIFT

"It is necessary to have a military decision before any negotiations can be conducted," the agency quoted Moutet as saying in an interview at Hanoi.

Moutet has now returned to Saigon after a trip to Hanoi where he and his party repeatedly came under sniper fire. He said he had no contacts with Viet Nam representatives during his trip.

The Cabinet Minister made this statement: "Those responsible for this tragedy have systematically destroyed many hopes and compromised the efforts in which we have put all our goodwill. Before any negotiations today it is necessary to have a military decision. I am sorry, but one cannot commit such follies as the Vietnamese have done. If I had come to Indo-China a fortnight earlier, could I have done more? I do not believe so. It is too clear that things would have evolved in the same way. The premeditation is too obviously clear.

Eight Stabbed On Saturday

BOMBAY, Jan. 4, (U.P.I.): Eight stabbings were reported on Saturday from Dongri, Girgaon, Nagpada and Parel areas, says the Director of Publicity, Bombay in a Press Note issued today.

The Note adds that the police fired one round in a stone-throwing between two rival factions in the Parel area. Four persons were injured by stone but none by bullet

In all 45 persons were arrested. Forty-two of these were in connec with stabbings in Nagpada and Dongri areas

Stray Stabbing Incident In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3. (A.P.I.): A stray stabbing incident in which the victim succumbed to his injuries occurred at Katu Road. A case of arson was also reported in the city.

The continuous seventy-two hours curfew imposed on the Grand Trunck road from Nakhas Kona to Bahadurgan, the disturbed areas, has further been extended by another twenty-four hours.

Some shops opened yesterday in the areas where the day curfew was lifted but were closed before evening.

Police precautions continue and arrests of bad characters are being rounded up.

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (Reuter): M. Molotov, Minister for Foreign Affairs yesterday received the Afghan Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Mr. Mohammed Nouruz Khan, who was paying his first visit.

Bombay Races

Her Majesty Canters Home In 1000 Guineas

BOOK-MAKERS HARD HIT BY "MISTFUL" COUP

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As generally expected the wonder filly, Her Majesty won the season's first classic the 1,000 Guineas in a common canter to-day at Mahaluxmi. Shouts 'Come on Her Majesty' echoed at Mahaluxmi when once the speedy filly emerged into the straight, well abreast of her rivals. Billy Evans was compelled to check her up all along in the home-stretch and even so she had eight lengths to spare to beat Gipsy Gem.

Book-makers suffered heavily in the Bathurst Plate which also was won in a common canter by Mistful. At first threes were offered on this good looking filly and the rings were stormed. Ultimately the price went down to 6 to 4 against and yet big bets poured in till the very ringing of the bell.

'Push On' who is growing stronger, with every run, bagged the Mathradas Goculdas Cup. The Will of the Wisp, was well in hand when scoring by three-quarter of a length from Jaiwant.

In the concluding event, Scarlet with a brilliant late run warded off the challenge of Guiding Star and the heavily supported Boonian.

The Maharaja of Gwalior was present at to-day's races and a double was scored for him.

The treble event pool was paid off to 103 ticket-holders. Each ticket returned Rs. 880.

The following are the results:—

THE SHAHPUR PLATE (Div. III). Dist.—1 mile.

Mr. Ali Akbar's RUBY 8-0, Kan Singh 1
Maharaja of Idar's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 7-9, U. G. Shaikh .. 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's DASHERA 9-0, Chavan 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's BRIOCHE 7-12, Raut 4
All ran.
Won by: 1-1/2 length, 1 length and 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 44 secs.
Favourite Dashera.
Tote paid Rs. 107 for win, and Rs. 32. Rs. 20 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by: E. A. Forsyth.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's NAYAN TARA 9-0, Kasbekar 1
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SITAMGAR 9-5, Dar 2
Mr. J. B. Reporter's KHUSRU JUNG 7-5, Jagdish 3
Mr. Jacob Heskel's GINGER LADY 8-4, Summersingh 4
All ran.
Won by: 1-1/4 length, 2-1/2 lengths and 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 44-2/5 secs.
Favourite: Vikram Aditya.
Tote paid: Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 22. Rs. 27 and Rs. 54 for places.
Winner trained by: Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE KARACHI PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Osman Chotani's PARAMOUNT POWER 8-2 Laloo 1
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's AZIZ 9-4 Kheemsingh 2
Mr R J Gazdar's BELAMINA 8-11 Jones 3
Rao Saheb D K Parker's DUKE OF RAMGARH 8-2 Raffaele 4
Not run: Lady Wavell and Nargis.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length. 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs 26, Rs. 39 and Rs. 26.
Trainer: E Mahomed.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's RAJHANS 9-3 Roberts 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's of Bhopal's AALAM BANO 8-13 H Singh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's CHANDRA-MOHAN II 8-10 S Chavan 3
Messrs F A Khairaz and P A D'Avoine's WILLING ACT 8-10 Dar 4
All ran.
Won by: 3 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 22 and Rs. 39.
Trainer: Major V. M. Lad.

THE INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS (1946-47)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A C Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 8-7 Evans 1
Messrs F G Travers and V Rosenthal's GIPSY GEM 8-7 Jones .. 2
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's DRAGON SEED 8-7 Kheemsingh 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL CONSORT 8-7 P Khade 4
Not run: S.O.S., Southern Cross, High Hopes.
Won by: 8 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11, and Rs. 11.
Trainer: Buckley.

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's PUSH ON 8-6 Kheemsingh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 8-13 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's X-RAY 8-2 P Khade 3
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's REPARTEE 7-12 West 4
Not run: Sunbathing.
Won by: 3/4 lengths, Neck, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 27 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Idar's MISTFUL 8-3 Evans 1
Khan Saheb S. Rashid Ahmed's COMET 8-10 Kheemsingh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's JEEWAN JYOTI 9-0 Roberts 3
Mr S M Modi's BIRTHDAY MORN 8-2 Duffi 4
Not run: Tehmina.
Won by: 6 lengths, 1 length, Head.
Time: 1 minute 27 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 18
Trainer: Marrable.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr Hope's SCARLET 9-0 Kheemsingh 1
Mr and Mrs B L Punjabi's GUIDING STAR 7-12 Virsingh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's BOONIAN 8-12 Chavan 3
Mr P Narayansingh's MIKHLIF JABIR 7-7 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Jowdat al Iraq, and Sukab Ramzi.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 22 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: A L J Talib.

PREM PICTURES

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ON WITH THE SHOW!

The tablod reviews of films given here, week by week, are of such photoplays as have to be excluded, due to lack of space, from the CURRENT PHOTOPLAYS section of HAMARA SCREEN which appears in the daily Chronicle every Saturday. —SARDI.

News

CUSSING CASE!

A news report, from Hollywood, tells of the failure of CHARLES VIDOR, the clever director of that popular film GILDA, to obtain sanction, in a court of law, for breaking his contract with Columbia Pictures, whose President, HARRY COHN, was alleged to be in the habit of using 'obscene epithets'.

"Vidor", runs the report, "charged that Cohn used obscene terms in dealing with him and that the name-calling was so insulting that he wanted to break his contract. He also said that Cohn tried to interfere with his marriage to Doris Warner, daughter of the head of a rival studio."

THE RULING

The Judge, while dismissing the case, is quoted as having explained that "such language was part of Cohn's speaking vocabulary and used by him has superlative adjectives not intended by him as insulting nor used for the purpose of humiliating Vidor and Vidor so understood it."

Judge Ben Harrison is also reported to have said that Vidor and Cohn lived in "a fictitious, fabulous topsy-turvy, temperamental world that is peculiar to their own way of life."

'A LA' G. I. JOE!

While one may be amused and may agree with the Judge's aptly and pithily-worded description of Hollywood, equally applicable to the Indian or any other film world, one cannot but sympathise with poor Vidor. To my mind, a top-ranking director such as he, has a right to expect courtesy from his boss. It does not speak much for the head of a great organisation, like Columbia Pictures, to use obscure epithets as descriptive adjectives—taking a page, as it were, from the American G.I.'s picturesque vocabulary!

Whether a slight was meant or not no person of culture or breeding could help but deplore such an obnoxious practise from a studio-head—a practise more in keeping with a sergeant-major drilling a company of squaddies!

My advice to Vidor would be to give Cohn a taste of his own medicine. Next time the "big boss" swears at you, let him smell the stink of his own sewer, Vidor!

SHEER CUSSEDNESS!

Swearing aside, one cannot understand what right an employer has to interfere with his employee's romantic affairs, even if they happen to be with the daughter of a rival. It really seems a case of sheer 'cussedness'!

By the way, Vidor is reported to be earning 2,000 dollars a week, which is approximately Rs. 6,000. That makes it Rs. 24,000 a month! This sum is sure to make the months of our local megaphone-wielders, water. However, there is no immediate danger of Indian directors trecking to Hollywood. Swaddling babes yet, in cinematic technique, they will have to learn to walk before they can run, or rather swim—to the Golden Harbour!

—Sardi.

Views

Opera House And Kohinoor

GUNJAL FILM

Asiatic Pictures' PANIHARI, now in its fifth week's double run, is a light social starring Shanta Apte and Sudrendranath. Yakub and Gulab enact featured roles.

Pandit Indra has contributed the story and dialogue for this picture directed by Gunjal.

The lyrics of Ram Murati, Pandit Indra and Vrijendra Gaur, have been set to music by Rane. Naturally, Shanta Apte gives an exhibition of her vocal qualities.

*

Krishna

STEADFAST LOVE

Famous Pictures' NARGIS takes its name from the flower that grows in the North, its steadfast gaze at the blue canopy of the heavens being compared to the undying loyalty of the two lovers portrayed by Nargis and Rehman. The world tries to keep these two apart, but the fire of their love remains unquenched through all of life's vicissitudes.

The supporting cast contains well-known names such as David, Shah Nawaz, Amir Karnataki, Pratimadevi and Baby Tabassum.

*

Minerva

FILM FAREWELL

This is the last week's run of Minerva Movietone's SHAMA, the Mehtab vehicle which has Wasti in the male lead.

Reminiscent of "Rebecca", this psychological drama describes the evil influence of a dead woman that haunts her husband and his second wife, till the scales eventually fall from the man's eyes.

Abu Baker and Prakash are in supporting roles.

MADRAS EMBARGO ON COPRA

MADRAS, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): The Government of Madras has prohibited from January 1 the transport of coconuts, copra and coconut oil by rail, road canal or sea from any District in the Province of Madras to any place in India except on a permit issued by the Collector of the district or the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, says a press note issued today.

The question of fixing retail and wholesale prices of these commodities is also under consideration of the Government.

U. S. Exports 1,100,000 Tons Of Grain & Flour In December

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, (Reuter): The United States Department of Agriculture announced late last night that 1,100,000 tons of grain and flour were exported from the United States in December—the biggest monthly total in the first six months of the 1946-47 crop year.

This brought the amount exported from July to December up to about 4,500,000 tons.

The increase in the December shipment is due to progressive improvements in transport and shipping facilities, the Department stated.

Department of Agriculture officials expect that exports this month will be even larger than in December.

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Cast: PRITHVIRAJ, MONICA, K. C. DE

A JAYASINH Release

To start with, I must congratulate Naval H. Tata on his elevation to the Presidentship of the Indian Hockey Federation, the supreme controlling body for hockey in this country. This is the first time Bombay has been so honoured by any national organisation in the field of sport. I known that Duggie Moir of theWIFA was elected President of the A.I.F.F. for three years in succession. But that can hardly be claimed as an honour to the nationals of this province.

In this respect, Bombay has always been ignored by the rest of India. That is our own fault. We have never been assertive enough in our claims for representation. And that is why we have been left in the cold storage so long.

A MATTER OF SHAME.

I hope this is the beginning of a new era for our city and the province. Other associations will also follow suit in doing justice to the "urbs prima in Indis" It is indeed a sad reflection on the Home of Indian Cricket that the headquarters of its administration should still be away from it. I think that if our cricket administrators would change

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

CONGRATULATIONS TO NAVAL TATA. A MATTER OF SHAME. WELCOME DECISIONS. COMPETITION ON NATIONAL BASIS. MAHARASHTRA'S IMPRESSIVE SHOW. REST DISAPPOINT. FAILURE OF CZECH STARS. SUMANT MISRA'S GREAT FEATS.

their angle of vision from communal to national, as has been done by the rest of India the transfer of H.Q. will come sooner than many people imagine.

Now to return to the topic on which I started. A great honour and responsibility has been laid on the shoulders of young Tata. He is practically a new comer to the field of hockey. It was only last year he joined the B.P.H.A. and was at once elected its President. Nonetheless, he has ability, intelligence, enthusiasm and above all influence, in a high degree. If he uses them with all the shrewdness he is capable of. the future of the I.H.F. and Indian hockey, is bright indeed.

WELCOME DECISIONS

Bombay will heartily welcome the idea of holding the Inter-Provincial Tournament in this City both in 1947 and 1948. These are two very important years in view of the World Games which will be held next year. In addition to the men's competition a tournament for women on an All-India basis has also been permitted to be staged in Bombay. India is going to participate in the International Competition which will be held at Amsterdam in 1948. This will give our players, both men and women, all the opportunity and incentive they need to come into the limelight which by the way will help them to figure in the national and international competitions. Incidentally it will pave the way for improving the standard of the game in our province.

COMPETITION ON NATIONAL BASIS

A fine example has just been set by the BPHA in promoting hockey on national basis. Thanks to a brainwave to Cyril Pearce, a member of its Managing Committee, they have set in motion a Pentangular Tournament which is devoid of any communal flavour. By communal, let me repeat I mean religious colour. Some people ask me, aren't the Goans communal? They are, I admit. But it is a territorial community—just as Gujaratis, Maharashtrians, Bengalis—and not a religious sect like the Hindus, Muslims and the Parsis. The tournament has aroused a good deal of interest among the hockey-lovers of Bombay without any distinction of caste or creed. If the gate-charges were a little lower the stands would have been packed every day.

MAHARASHTRA'S IMPRESSIVE SHOW

The final which will be played twice on the league system, I am sure, will draw record crowds this week-end. In the preliminary matches the best performance was given by the young team from Maharashtra. They overwhelmed the redoubtable Goan Combination in such a masterly fashion that they immediately became hot favourites for the Championship.

Their show however against the Combined Services was far from spectacular. No doubt they carried the day by small margin. But the Servicemen caused them enough worry from beginning to end. It was rather surprising that the latter could not turn out a complete side till late in second half. This must have affected the game on both sides. On the one hand, the visiting players felt quite confident of their ultimate success and on the other, the local players fought desperately to stave off defeat. Any way there was no excuse for a local team to present a depleted combination on such an important occasion At the same time Maharashtra XI should not have treated their opponents lightly.

REST DISAPPOINT

Ayres Francis who was in a large measure responsible for building up the star-studded Rest, must have been greatly disappointed by the elimination of his favourite side in their debut. But it must be freely admitted that none of the stars who were picked up from different parts of India did not play up to their reputation. Apparently they were out of practice. And they could not combine themselves well. Nor could they keep up their attacking operations in full speed till the last. They were tired towards the closing stages of the contest. Even then they might have remained unbeaten—and perhaps won ultimately—if Herby Lynn had not presented a goal to the Railways a little before the final whistle was to be blown. Now it will be a fight between youth and experience, as represented by Maharashtra and Combined Railways respectively for the special honours.

FAILURE OF CZECH STARS

The National Tennis Championships held at Calcutta recently provided several surprises. First of all the Czech stars, J. Drobney and J. Casea, who came here with a big Continental and Wimbledon reputation met their Waterloo at the hands of Indian players both in singles and doubles. Drobney, who had created a tremendous sensation at Wimbledon by defeating Jack Kramer, World's No. 1, added one more to his career by succumbing to Man Mohan, India's No. 2. It is really a very creditable feat on the part of the Indian star to get the better of a player of such high international repute The Czech went down in the doubles final to S. L. R. Sawhney and Iftikhar Ahmed but it might be due to Drobney's elbow trouble.

SUMANT MISRA'S GREAT FEATS

The second great sensation was the defeat of Ghaus Mahomed, India's No. 1 by Sumant Misra who stood tenth in the Ranking List last year, in three straight sets. The winner went up further to claim the National Crown by nosing out Dilip Bose the Bengal Champion and Man Mohan, in the final rounds. I really wonder, if our standard has suddenly gone up so nigh as to merit these achievements. As the Czech stars are to play in other centres of India, it remains to be seen how our players fare against them later on when the visitors have fully acclimatized themselves to local conditions. Pleasant as these surprises are we must not take them too seriously yet.

Is It True?

That Rafi Munshi, one of the Vice Presidents of the W.I.F.A., set the Cooperage afire by staging a walk-out from the Committee room recently?

That three other Indian members followed suit—probably convinced by the arguments advanced by the "Chronicle" that the appointment of a British Coach on the fabulous salary of Rs. 20,000 per annum would rain the Association?

That the Indian members are unable to swallow the bait offered by Dalal Street that investments on an inflated stock is the best means for financial safety?

That the question of appointment of the Coach now hangs in the balance—with Rs. 60,000 heaped against him in the scales?

That Bori Bunder has invited all and sundry to express their opinion on the subject—candid ones going to the W.P.B. as usual of course?

That the White Elephant will ultimately land in Bombay despite the opposition of the Indian members of the Committee?

That the Indian members may be prevailed upon to foot the enormous bill—"in the interests of Indian football" as usual?

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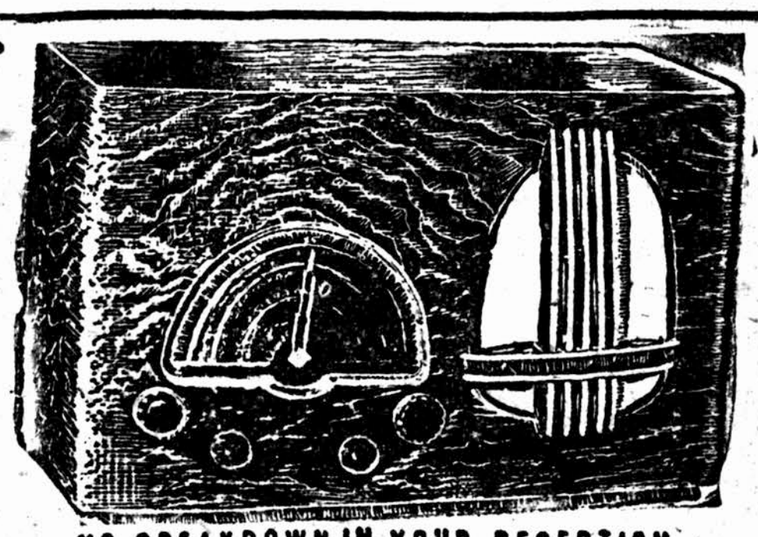

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Let us talk it over —

While I was out to get myself a pair of shoes and some knick-knacks which I had promised myself for the New Year, I wondered if ever we can have just a glimpse of the good old pre-war days.

Now, don't you say I am an old fossil and cannot understand the importance of these revolutionary times which are taking us nearer to the goal of freedom. Though immense is their power to enthral you and me in a great moment, they cannot immunise us from our daily wants for all times!

I ask you what is freedom worth if the common man is not assured of his right to earn and get his money's worth? These days we find ourselves immersed in sky-high prices of all commodities. And there is a popular Ministry in office for nine months now! The moment the people's Government decides to control the price of an article—it immediately fights shy of the poor people!! On the other hand, if you are a needy person, you don't mind whatever its price.

But then, do you get at least complete satisfaction as far as the quality of the stuff is concerned? If not a complete dud, the thing isn't much like that which you had used in the old days. The shade of the table lamp begins to totter in a few days and the upper of the shoes threatens to crack in no time. Can you now condemn my yearning for the bygone days?

In such moments of despair I even doubt if the virtue of honesty and integrity will ever attract us after the rich harvest reaped by the deceitful racketeer and greedy blackmarketeer? What price virtue? We may begin to ask. We might as well try to rationalise virtuous behaviour by saying that it springs from fear of being unsuccessful in unscrupulous methods!

* * *

And that reminds me of a pithy remark about virtue. "Men's virtues, like fruit, have their season". Who else but the great French philosopher La Rochefoucauld could make such a devastating analysis of human conduct? The comic aspect about it is that persons of great prestige also are often guilty of putting forth this seasonal crop!

One day, as I was discussing some of the social problems with a woman celebrity, we happened to touch upon the food problem. Now, in spite of her obligations to entertain a big social circle, the lady was all for the 'austerity drive' because that was the 'party line!' But then, there were days when she had no faith whatever in the "anti-hoarder" campaign of 1944, sponsored by the then Government. And she had good reasons for that, too!

How could she rely upon those "irresponsible, inefficient, officials" to maintain adequate food supplies? Besides, she was convinced that all surplus food was being sent to the war fronts, and that too, to feed foreign troops! Certainly she could not be a party to such an act. Somehow that was too much for me to take in, (even from a Congress leader!) and I tried to convey my feelings to her. But she was obviously concerned in justifying her anti-social behaviour to her own guilty conscience. Yes, she did have some conscience—otherwise how could she even be virtuous at all?

—Leela.

Lady Priscilla Grant, M.P.

Woman M.P.'s, like their sisters outside the House of Commons, are not always forthcoming with their ages. Still it seems generally agreed that the youngest woman M.P. in the present House of Commons is Lady Priscilla Grant, whose age is understood to be 31.

She took her seat the other day as Member for South Aberdeen. She brings not only youth but beauty to the House with her finely chiselled features, fair hair and clear, blue eyes.

She is the mother of two daughters, aged 11 and 9, who have been left at school in Aberdeen. Two fellow Scotts introduced her to the House—Sir Arthur Young, Member for Partick, and Major Duncan MacCallum, Member for Argyllshire.

Lady Grant is a widow. Her husband was killed in action soon after D-Day.

The Conservatives are relying on her ability and pretty wit to provide a counterblast to the exuberance of the younger Socialist women.

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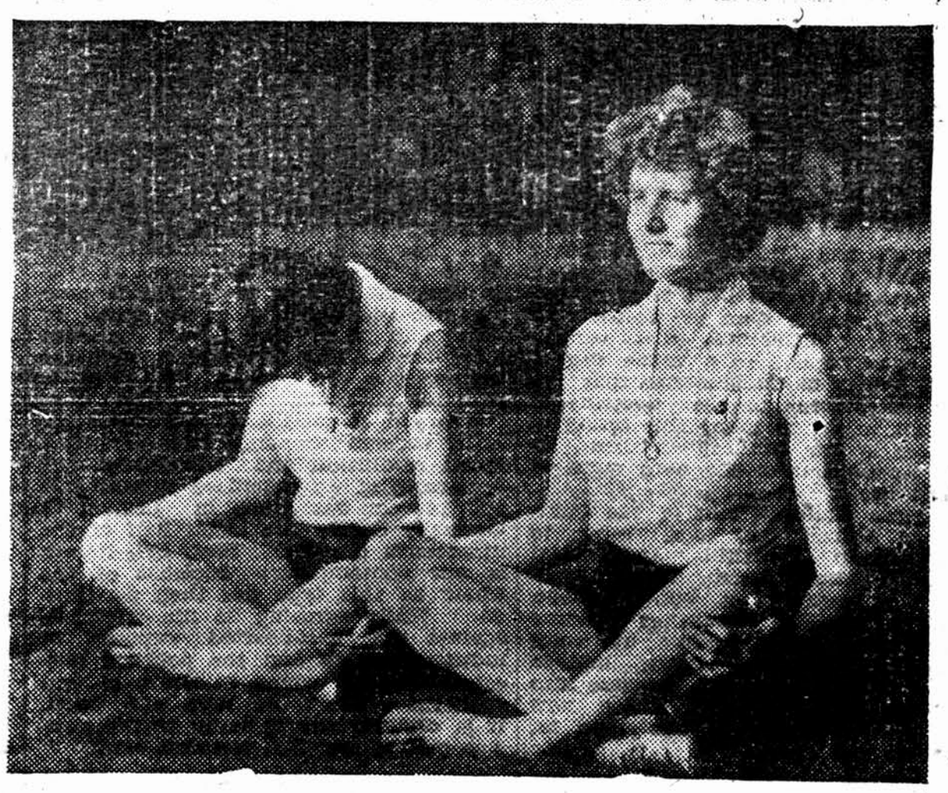


Practising a slow lift of the head.

By Prunella Stack

The housewives of Britain played a major part in winning the war.

In their hands lay to a very large extent the maintenance of morale on the home front and the care of the future generation. They appreciated the importance of their task and fulfilled it nobly. It is not yet over.

Unlike their sisters now released from the Services, housewives today find that there is no "let-up" for them with the return of peace. In fact, during this difficult transition period the effort required to run a home successfully is even more intense than it was during the war years. And perhaps even more important. For on happy homes depend in the long run much of the future stability and prosperity of the nation.

How essential it is, therefore, that the housewife should keep herself at the peak of health and efficiency. This is easier said than done. The strain of the war years has demanded many reserves of physical and nervous energy, so that most of us today tend to feel depleted in vitality. In addition, the housewife fulfils a non-stop round of duties and has very little spare time.

These disadvantages, however, can be overcome and the small amount of extra thought and determination needed to overcome them is soon well rewarded.

Daily Round

First, it is essential to realise that many of the house-wife's everyday tasks can be turned to good account and can become a means of health and figure training rather than a dull round of obligatory duties.

What does the housewife do everyday? She dusts. She sweeps and polishes. She washes. She cooks. She stands in queues. Now each of these activities is potentially a valuable training-ground for increased health and beauty. Let us consider them one by one.

FIRST, DUSTING:

To start with, throw the window of the room you intend to dust wide open and spend two minutes before it breathing deeply in through the nose and out through the mouth (shaped as for whistling). Aim to expand the ribs sideways and to lift them well above the waist-line as you breathe in. Then keep them lifted as you breathe out.

Remember this upward, buoyant poise throughout your dusting activities. You can add to the lift of the ribs each time you stretch your arm up to dust something high. When you bend over to dust a chair leg or the skirting board, do it with your knees straight, and, as you stand up again, remember to reinforce the lift of the ribs.

NEXT, SWEEPING AND POLISHING:

Here you can practise a wide range of body movement. When sweeping lunge forward with one leg bending the knee over the toe and stretch the arms (and the broom) as far forward as possible. Try to keep the shoulder blades flat and the back of the neck stretched. When polishing aim for the maximum movement with your arm. Use it in a wide sweep from the shoulder. And use the left arm as well as the right.

THIRD, WASHING:

This can be one of the most tiring of the housewife's activities. It very often results in a stiffness across the shoulders and the base of the neck. To counteract this stop every now and then (when you are changing the water for rinsing is a good time) and practise a slow lift of the head, as pictured here.

First drop the head on to the chest. Then, concentrating with your mind on the region of the spine just between the shoulder blades, slowly unroll the spine, as though against an imaginary wall until the head is upright in its natural position. Aim for a conscious stretch at the base of the neck.

Backache is often another result of a heavy day's washing. This can be relieved by bending the knees, 'keeping the heels' on the ground, bending the body forward and then trying consciously to push out the hollow in the small of the back, at the same time swinging the arms loosely backwards and forwards and "giving" a little with the knees on each swing.

When 'cooking' there are often odd moments to spare while waiting for water to boil or soup to heat. Utilise these to practise some of the feet exercises listed in one of my previous articles. Or hold on to the kitchen table and do a vigorous hip-swing first with one leg then with the other. But you must pay no attention to the family's surprise if they come into the kitchen and catch you at it!

Finally, is it possible to make constructive use of the time spent standing in queues? Yes, it is. They provide a golden opportunity to practise the correct posture which is the basis of all health and figure training.

Say to yourself next time: feet together, knees over the toes, "tail" towards the floor (no hollow back) ribs lifted, shoulders flat, back of the neck stretched, crown of the head pulled up towards the sky as though by an invisible cord,—and I am sure that you will look so nice that when it come to your turn you will sail off with an extra half-pound of biscuits!

Youngest Woman M.P.

Photo shows Lady Grant chatting to a policeman, when she arrived at the House of Commons to take her seat. (See story in column one.)

WOMEN'S PAGE

Peter was playing at Jimmy Brown's house. When it was time to go home it started to rain. Mrs. Brown offered to lend him Jimmy's raincoat and goloshes

"Don't take so much trouble, Mrs. Brown," said Peter, politely.

"I'm sure your mother would do as much for Jimmy," she replied

"My mother would do more," said Peter. "She'd ask Jimmy to stay to supper."

A Socialist Of The Chair

"ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF FREE INDIA" by Prof. Brij Narain. Pp. 168. Published by Indian Book Company Ltd., Lahore. Price Rs. 7 As. 8.

Underlying the unity imparted to the Congress organization by its objective of freedom, there are many contraditions. The use to which the freedom once attained is to be put is an important item in respect of which serious differences exist among the Congressmen. In a vague way a large majority of Congressmen may be found subscribing to the doctrine of socialism. But to many this brand of socialism is like Biblical Socialism. It is far removed from the hard facts of modern life.

Mahatma Gandhi's cult of the Charkha and Ahimsa has don much to keep Indian political and social thinking away from the contemporary pressures of world movements. Prof. Brij Narain of Lahore has for many years raised his voice against the Gandhian cult, and in view of the apparent impasse into which the affairs of the nation now seem to have fallen, he has again returned to the charge.

The publishers in their wrapper note describe this book as highly controversial, and it must be admitted that the manner in which Prof. Brij Narain expresses his appraisals and criticisms makes it challenging. The author's case is simply stated: To free India from threats of famine and to ensure its freedom rapid industrialization of the country is essential. The cult of charkha and non-violence must therefore be abandoned.

Industrialization in the present stage of economic evolution cannot be brought about by following methods of individualistic Laissez Faire. Central planning is necessary This can be brought about without a social revolution, and even without nationalising either land or capital. A strong planning centre is the necessary instrument. Planning is incompatible with democracy. The Congress by its illtreatment of the Muslims in 1937 has put Pakistan on the map, and now by putting disingenous interpretations on the Cabinet plan they are working for a breaking up of the groups. This will Balkanzie India.

If the country is to be saved from further violent trouble in which the army may take a hand at any time a way out must be found. If the Congress asks the League to run the Government by themselves the Muslim League will support unity and a strong planning centre. The Congress will not show such statesmanship. Let the socialists in the Congress be true to their cult, leave the Congress and organize the country on the basis of unity and planning. Let them then offer unconditional support to the league, who are expected to agree to plan for all India.

A brand of socialism aiming at socially ordered economic life without a social revolution and advocating the leadership of an organized minority in the process was much in fashion in Germany during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Prof. Brij Narain is our contemporary 'Socialist of the Chair' as this type was then designated. While agreeing to his criticisms against the half-hearted support of industrialization and the political miscalculation on which rejection of real coalition cabinets in 1937 was based it is difficult not to smile at the positive part of Mr. Brij Narain's book.

Is it practical politics to suggest that the Muslim League should be invited to take over the reins of a planning state. Has he any reason to believe that the League is socialistically minded? Does he feel that the exclusion from effective power of the large majority of the people who are in every way at least as advanced as the Muslims will make for either justice or efficiency? Is it talking practical sense to suggest that the Socialists should build up a powerful party and then ask the League to govern with their unconditional support? Is not this reasoning on the same plane as that which underlies the cult of Charkha and Ahimsa? There have been mistakes and there are all kinds of contradictions. We ought to do our best to remove them. But the way out suggested by Prof. Brij Narain is the least hopeful. In respect of his appeal to the Congress Socialist leadership to come out and organise. one can only say in the author's own words: "Where Subhas failed, Jai Prakash is not likely to succeed." In its critical parts the book is fine writing and deserves to be widely read.

D. G. KARVE.

Ramkrishna & Disciples

RAMAKRISHNA—THE MAN AND THE POWER. By Swami Ghaneshwarananda. Published by Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora Dt., Himalayas. Price Rs. 1-6.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA AND HIS MISSION. By Swami Ramakrishnananda. Published by Sri Ramakrishna Math, Mylapore, Madras. Price Ans. 10.

THE ETERNAL COMPANION (Spiritual Teachings of Swami Brahmananda). Edited by Swami Prabhavananda. Published by Sri Ramakrishna Math, Mylapore, Madras. Price Rs. 2-4.

THOUGHTS OF POWER from Swami Vivekananda. Published by Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora Dt. Himalayas. Price As. 8.

The personality of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, the obscure and unlettered Bengali "Sage of Dakshineshwar", who before his death in 1886 came to exercise a most profound influence on his contemporaries because of his extraordinary religious experiences and the universality of his teachings, which embraced, with equal fervour, all existing faiths, has continued to inspire in an ever widening measure the generations that have followed, not only in the land of his birth but also in countries abroad. The world-wide tributes paid to his memory on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of his birthday a decade ago bore ample testimony to this fact. Swami Ghaneshwarananda, in his brochure, dwells on the two-fold aspect of his personality—human and superhuman—the man of child-like innocence and simplicity, of overpowering love for his companions and disciples and of consuming devotion to God, and the superman, who exercised and continues to exercise, even after the close of his mundane existence, an unparalleled influence on the lives of countless human beings through the power of his dynamic personality and teachings.

A few interesting personal reminiscences of the sage are related by the late Swami Ramakrishnananda, a

direct disciple, in the address delivered by him at one of the birthday anniversaries, which is now issued in a pamphlet-form.

"The Eternal Companion" contains some of the spiritual talks of the late Swami Brahmananda, one of the "Spiritual Sons" of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. The Swami stood only next to Swami Vivekananda in the affection which the Saint showered on his disciples, and became the first President of the Ramakrishna Mission which was founded to propagate his teachings. The "talks" relate mainly to the teachings and religious experiences of Ramakrishna.

All these three studies of the sage of Dakshineshwar are well worth perusal by students of modern religious literature.

The late Swami Vivekananda, who was the leading disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, was a dynamic personality, whose burning patriotism transcended the barriers of caste, creed and race. He did not hesitate to denounce narrow-mindedness, superstition and injustice even among his own countrymen. In "Thoughts of Power" a number of the Swami's patriotic and other noble utterances have been got together, making inspiring reading. The booklet is beautifully got up.

R. K. P.

Shri B. G. Kher inaugurated the Second All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers' Conference

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have been so busy during the last week — and am so busy even today when I must but write the 'Corner' — that I don't think I can tell you much this time. You see, Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers have gathered here from all parts of India to consider and decide what improvements they should make in the organisation to carry on the child welfare activities. And naturally, all of us have been trying our best to look after their comforts, and to make our conference a success. Shall I, then, reproduce here some of the portions of the speech of Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Chairman of the Reception Committee? — well, here they are:—

Since over 150 years, we had to lead a life of subordination, practically as prisoners within four walls, so that we are apt to forget what our glorious ancient culture and learning was. We were taught lessons which deprived us of our freedom, and made us mentally weak and behave like obedient slaves. We had physical degradation. There was around exploitation, without fear of protest or opposition, but as good luck would have it, a Divine Saviour came to this country, Mahatma Gandhi, who awakened us to rise and to become free from fear. We then knew what it was to be patriots, to be men and women of self-respect and to fight for political freedom, so that we can be strong and independent.

We are now passing through a new phase of life, a stage of emancipation, recovery and regeneration. We are now planning to have a new form of Self-Government, wherein rulers will be the people of the land and they will rule for the sole benefit of the people. We can now plan for economic reconstruction, where every man, woman and child of the land will get equal opportunity and reasonable amenities to make life self-sufficient, healthy and happy. There will be freedom from wants and freedom from exploitation of the one by the other.

The foundation of good education has to be laid in the children from their early receptive age of 3 years. Children are care-free, always curious, and keen to observe and adapt themselves. They can be good by themselves and retain their happiness all their life time, if they are placed in healthy and congenial surroundings. Here the Prime Minister of this province Mr. B. G. Kher happens to be the worthy President of not only our Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, but also of the whole Balkan-jiBari—The All-India Children's Association. He is alive to the vital needs of planning for children's education and their healthy growth. He has given active support and lead to our Balkan-ji-Bari since many years and in spite of his multifarious activities, we know that he will continue to extend his sincere co-operation and guidance.

Under the circumstances, we are now able to put forward a workable scheme, which Government can support. We can supply a great deal of digested material, which can help Government in framing adequate legislation for protecting the children's interests. Let there be a movement in India, Province to Province, State to State, for planned education of the children co-ordinated in all its types and patterns with unanimity of purpose. Let our institution bring together in co-ordination the State and the Society, Parents and the Teachers to achieve the avowed object. We have no dearth of tried, sincere, self-less workers in the field. The problem before us is how to adopt such of the Western methods which can be associated with the ancient systems of education eminently suited to the life and culture of our land.

The foundation of our education will be based upon truth and non-violence, character and service, love and respect. We want to be content and happy, and will live in peace and prosperity. We will create a charter of the children's rights and privileges which can help them to promote all round unfettered development. They will grow by themselves in an atmosphere of freedom, joy and affection. We shall give them facilities to proceed in the right direction, and then watch and guide them. They will keep no distinction between castes, creeds and communities. Ours would be a universal brotherhood binding us together, by mutual understanding, faith and sacrifice. Balkan-ji-Bari is the only established institution which can imbibe noble ideals into the growing children.

* * *

As you may have known Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and President of our Association, inaugurated our Camp and Conference, and Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani presided over the business meetings. There were lots of other functions arranged in connection with this Conference, and I hope to tell you about them in details next week.

Well, the New Year is already in! May it prove fruitful for our various new schemes which Balkan-ji-Bari.—The All-India Children's Association proposes to launch!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Kher-Bombay 26

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani of Karachi presided over the business meetings.

Shrimati Sarlaben and Shri Ratilal Nanavati in whose spacious grounds was held the Camp at Borivli.

Margot Fonteyn as Odette, the Swan Princess, in "Le Lac du Cygne".

Margot Fonteyn

— THE BALLERINA

Margot Fonteyn is the first English ballerina to gain universal recognition in modern times and her history and development has been that of British ballet, so rich in achievement but still so young in date.

By Arnold L. Haskell

Margot Fonteyn received her first dancing lessons in Shanghai, and then, coming home to England, she went to the late Seraphine Astafieva, teacher of Markova and Dolin. After a few months she joined the Sadler's Wells School.

She first attracted the attention of critics and the public in 1935. Markova had left the Sadler's Wells to form her own company and the young British Ballet, not yet firmly established was faced with a critical situation. It possessed a rich and varied repertoire of classics, but no ballerina. Within a season Fonteyn had proved herself. Her first major role was a Creole in the Ashton-Lambert ballet "Rio Grande". Markova had performed the part, but it never really suited her; Fonteyn interpreted it with a skill unusual in so young a dancer.

A few weeks later she danced "Swan Lake". She had 'arrived', beyond doubt. The "Daily Telegraph" headed its report with the words "Brilliant New Discovery". From that moment the British ballet had found its ballerina, a dancer formed in its own school. Fonteyn undertook al the classical roles and created roles in the new repertoire, showing an altogether exceptional range. And she continued to improve from season to season, adding brio to her technique and depth to her acting.

Musical Gift

What makes Fonteyn especially outstanding is her deep musicality, not merely a basic rhythmic sense but a real grasp of musical subtlety so that one feels that her "Sylphides" is Chopin in movement. The old poet has rightly said that the great dancer is borne aloft on the arms of the music. In her recent interpretation, for instance, of Ashton's ballet to Cesar Frank's Symphonic Variations, Fonteyn has no other role than to interpret the music. She must hide all brio or the commanding personality of the ballerina, and she succeeds to perfection.

In her more positive dramatic roles Fonteyn is equally successful. They are built up through an immense study of detail, not noticeable the first time they are seen. She has, so to speak, humanised the classics. Her Aurora in "The Sleeping Beauty" is danced with the authority of the prima ballerina absoluta, but she is a real person.

The incident of the pricked finger is not merely an unimportant piece of routine mime but a truly pathetic episode in which this spoilt Princess shows all the shock and fear of her first contact with pain and reality. This ability to conceive a dramatic role makes her Giselle one of the unforgettable interpretations of contemporary ballet in which one forgets the quaint old-fashioned music and suffers with the girl. A famous psychiatrist was amazed at her interpretation of insanity. Yet her acting always keeps well within the framework of classical ballet.

Russian Artist's Tribute

In this respect Margot Fonteyn is closer to La Karsavina than any other dancer, a point that has been commented upon by the great Russian ballerina herself.

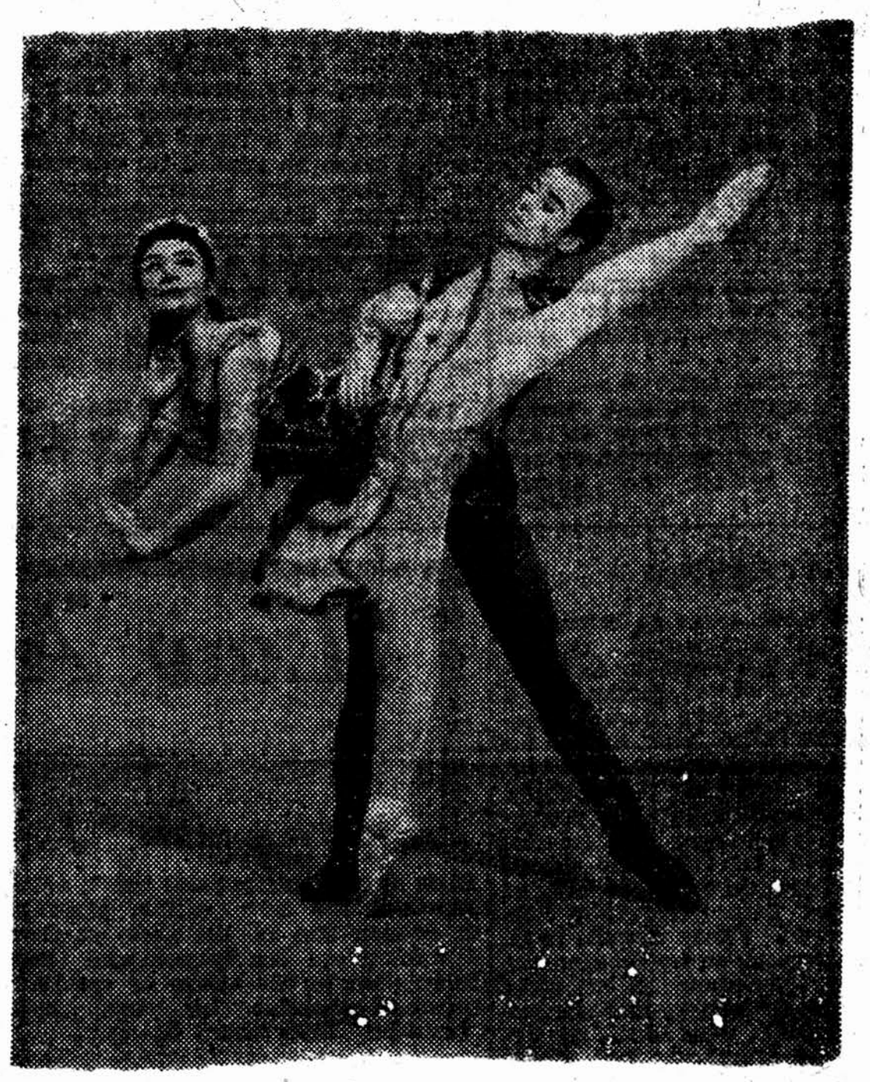
Fonteyn's interpretation of "Le Spectre de la Rose", for instance, restores the dramatic balance of Fokine's choreographic poem. The male role has always predominated, but Fonteyn makes us see that this is a delicate commentary on adolescence.

Her modern portrait gallery is equally rich and varied. In "Nocturne" she is the pathetic poor girl, in "Dante Sonata" she dances barefoot and is part of the tormented music; in "The Rake's Progress" she is the silly but ever faithful maiden straight out of a picture by Hogarth.

Her Technique

With artists of this type one inevitably takes the technique for granted. Fonteyn's technique is strong and varied. She has absolute authority and tremendous attack, as one realises in the second act of "Swan Lake" with its sensational 32 foulettes. But her technique never reveals the classroom mechanics. It has become so much her servant that she creates an impression of complete ease in everything she does.

Today, Margot Fonteyn is at the height of power, a mature and reasoning artist whose every movement is informed by intelligence and a musical gift that few possess.



Margot Fonteyn and Alexis Rassine as Swanilda and Franz in "Coppelia".

THERE IS NO DEFENCE AGAINST ATOMIC BOMBS

(Continued from Page 5)

suggests measures which would permit the nation to continue fighting after surprise devastation. "Though a resaping and partial dispersal of the national centers of activity are drastic and difficult measures," the report says, "they represent a social and military ideal toward which very practical steps can be taken once the policy has been laid down."

The report suggests that "a national civilian defense organization can prepare now the plans for necessary steps in case of crisis," and recommends that "two complementary programmes which should be worked out in advance are those for evacuation of unnecessary inhabitants from threatened urban areas, and for rapid creation of adequate shelters for people who must remain".

This prospect of running for cover and digging huge shelters in peacetime is so fantastic as to seem incredible. But here is a report prepared by responsible men for the guidance of the Secretary of War and the President of the United States. It is this kind of thing which Baruch had in mind when he told the United Nations: "All of us want to stand erect, with out faces to the sun, instead of being forced to burrow into the earth like rats."

World Control

There is no way of estimating what dispersal and scattering of government and military centers would cost in dollars and in the disruption of our economy. But even such a passive defense would bring economic and personal regimentation approaching that of Nazi Germany. Merely preparing for atomic war would poison the American way of life. It would mean a massive military establishment, not simply a stockpile of atomic bombs but industry geared to instant conversion, every man a soldier, peacetime evacuation drills in America's schools

What, then, is to be done? We should not try to force other nations to accept the basic facts of the New World in which we must live—or die. We need to explain, to persist, to be patient, to understand that the facts are as revolutionary to other countries as they are to us, particularly those countries which do not have the mass education and public information which are ours. We must remember that facts about the bomb are as forceful as the bomb itself.

As an atomic scientist I watched the understanding of scientists grow through the years when the rest of the world did not know of this coming peril. The longer we lived with this problem the more alarmed we became. In this case, familiarity did not breed contempt. It bred respect. We must understand that fear of atomic energy will take many forms besides the simple desire to control it for good. Unless we are patient and sincere, the fear of other nations may lead them to threatening gestures, and so we could go on until fear beyond description grips the world and negotiation is impossible.

I repeat that we must be patient in helping other nations to an understanding of the world in which we live. And the first thing we must understand about these new forces is that against them there is no defense except world law.

There will be no defense in the future, not until man is perfect. We must seek world control of atomic energy because it offers humanity its only measure of safety.

Do You Know That

1. There are some 3,000,000 stamp collectors in Britain.
2. The house-fly has no mouth and no teeth; it sucks up its food through a tube, called the proboscis.
3. Stockholm, the Swedish capital, has been built and developed on a score of islands, connected by a number of wide bridges.
4. It take about 18 lbs. of cocoons to produce one pound of raw silk.
5. The numerals on the Big Ben dial are two feet in height, and the minute spaces are one foot square.
6. The first Wimbledon championship was won by Spencer Gore on July 19, 1877.
7. One sixth of the earth's surface is desert.
8. The moon's diameter is some 2,100 miles as compared with the earth's corresponding dimension of 7,918 miles.
9. The 15-inch gauge Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway is the smallest public railway in the world.

The overnight millionaire wanted the best of everything. He went into a music shop and asked to see their most expensive violin for his son. The assistant brought out a beautiful Stradivarius, saying: "This is a 1730 Strad, priced at £20,000."

The millionaire hesitated a moment, then remarked: "You say it was made in 1730 and that it costs £20,000?"

"That's right."

"But tell me—is the company that made this fiddle still in business?"

"Of course not!" exclaimed the assistant in shocked tones.

"Then its no good," said the rich man definitely. "What would I do for spare parts?"

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

High up on the list of intolerable bores I put the Englishman or American who lectures to us, Indians, on the alleged virtues of a "spiritual" approach to life. And when that happens to be an Englishman who is receiving a princely salary out of the revenues of India for the purposes of ministering and propagating an alien religion in India and when that person (or, rather, parson) tells impatient, hungry, angry India to preserve the ancient spiritual values in preference to material advantages, then I suspect him of being more than a bore. He is a fraud or a shrewd imperialist agent deputed to keep our gaze and attention fixed on the horizon of spiritualism, while the imperialists and foreign exploiters reinforce the old, or forge new, fetters for our feet.

I must confess I was not only unimpressed, but definitely provoked, by the high falutin platitudes contained in the Address delivered last week by the "Right Reverend" G. D. Barne, Bishop of Lahore, at the Convocation of the Punjab University. Convocation Addresses as a rule (with very rare exceptions) are boring and platitudinous, full of pious and meaningless phrases and gratuitous advice, delivered in lofty and patronizing tones. But this one was surely the most boringly platitudinous of them all.

*

Adverting to what he himself described as the "real subject of this Address", the "Right Reverend" gentleman said:

"The fact that India is a land which is incurably spiritual makes me feel that in the future she will play no small part in protecting spiritual values against the inroads and invasions of materialism. That will be true to your ancient heritage, your age-long tradition. Haldane's dictum, 'The more things are interpreted as spiritual, the more real they become', surely finds an echo in Indian thinking even in these modern days. We from the West are expecting this from you In the East. Your spiritual way of looking at things will not only save your own souls alive but it will also be a great contribution towards the adjustment of thinking which over-emphasis on material things is making more than ever vital and necessary.....I am drawing your attention to this because I think it is of primary importance. You may have expected something much more practical to take away with you into your future activities as graduates of your university. I can only plead in excuse that I really know nothing more important. ("Oh, yeah!", one feels like shouting, "What about poverty and starvation and ignorance and famine and pestilences and political subjection and denial of civil liberties and a rotten clerk-manufacturing system of education—the heritage of a century and a half of imperialist rule?") And where can one come for a guarantee of the spiritual side of man better than to India, the country which for centuries has been incurably spiritual in her interpretation of life?"

*

Theology, Not Military Science!

The "Right Reverend" gentleman ended his address with a "practical" suggestion: The Punjab University must immediately establish a Chair of Theology. And that reminds me of an experience that a friend of mine had in 1938 when he applied for admission to the Journalism Diploma course of the London University. The subject that he chose for his "Optional" studies was Military Science with a long-range view of becoming a War Correspondent. But the Professor who interviewed him before admission was not happy about this choice.

"Why don't you take Philosophy.", suggested the Professor as an alternative. "You come from a very philosophical country".

My friend said No thanks, I am not interested in Philosophy.

The Professor suggested, in turn, Economics, Geography, Sociology, History—and (like the Right Reverend Bishop) even Theology. That, according to the Professor, was the right subject to study for one from spiritual India and not the materialistic Military Science.

My friend, however, was not to be dissuaded. He had set his heart on studying Military Science and he would not accept an alternative.

But his keenness was of no avail. The Professor, after having unsuccessfully tried gentle persuasion, flatly REFUSED to let an INDIAN student take up the study of Military Science. Later my friend learnt that no other INDIAN student had been allowed to offer this dangerous and (literally) explosive subject.

No, Sir, no Military Science for INDIAN youth. Such things are only for the materialistic sons of imperial Britain. The INDIANS must stick to theology and philosophy and spiritualism and yoga and religion and temples and mosques and pagodas, to retain and redeem their ancient heritage of the soul, ignoring the materialistic activities like politics, diplomacy, atom bomb manufacture and empire-building to those of the west!

Russia may have overthrown the yoke of spiritualism and become the hope of the future for mankind, besides being a formidable military power, feared and respected by the materialistic West, but India must NEVER follow that path. For, what will it avail a man if he lose his soul and spiritual outlook even if he gain the whole world—including freedom from foreign rule and exploitation?

Turkey, too, may have ushered in an era of progress by shedding the stranglehold of superstition. But Bishop Barne would never like India to tread the same path. For that way lies spiritual damnation for India—and also material ruination for British imperialism

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Tell It To.....

No, India must never cure herself of her "incurable spiritualism". Never, NEVER. There is nothing more important in the world than the problem of saving your souls.

Tell it to the American manufacturers of atom bomb, Bishop Barne.

Tell it to General Smuts and his race maniacs of South Africa, Bishop Barne.

Tell it to the descendants of General Dyer, Bishop Barne.

Tell it to the British imperialists, the British capitalists, the British arms manufacturers, the British bureaucrats fattening on the sweat and blood of Indians, Bishop Barne.

Tell it to the students of Oxford and Cambridge preparing to rule the empire over which the sun never sets, Bishop Barne.

Tell it to the cadets of Sandhurst who are learning to wield devilish weapons to subjugate Black and Brown millions, all for the glory of the Empire.

In short, TELL IT TO THE MARINES, BISHOP BARNE.

*

Paying For Others' Superstitions

I remember Pandit Jawaharlal once writing (I think in a pamphlet he wrote on India's Public Debt some ten years ago) that India presented the strange example of a country in which four hundred million Hindus and Muslims paid a fabulous amount every year in revenue to preserve and propagate other people's superstitions. He was referring to the Ecclesiastical Department maintained by the Government of India, employing a vast army of Christian pastors and priests and Deacons and Bishops, maintaining churches in every district town and financing the propagation of the Christian gospel (as interpreted by the Church of England) to the "heathen" of India.

Bishop Barne is a member of the same clerical bureaucracy which is paid out of the revenues of India—from the money squeezed out of starving peasants and workers—to propagate 'other people's superstitions.' I should like to ask Bishop Barne: How does he reconcile the imperialist exploitation of Christianity with his "spiritual" outlook?

And at the same time I should like to remind Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Hindu and Muslim members of the Interim Government: How soon are we going to end this system of paying for other people's superstitions?

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

Vexatious Proceedings

In a case which came up before the High Court as a Criminal Review, though the judges came to the conclusion that one of the parties was a vexatious litigant, they were reluctantly compelled to hold that the High Court was powerless to prevent the filing of vexatious complaints. One J. M. Jassawalla owned a property at Juhu. He alleged that he had allowed one S. H. Vaney to stay in a shack on his property for only 15 days but that Vaney wrongfully refused to go out. Vaney claimed to be a tenant. Disputes arose between the parties and complaints of all sorts, including one of peeping into the privacy of the other, were filed. He was found that 19 complaints had been filed or refiled by Vaney or his servants of which some were dismissed and the rest were pending. Jassawalla and his relatives in their turn had filed 5 complaints against Vaney of which one for defamation and other charges ended in his conviction After considering the matter carefully, the judges expressed the view that Vaney was a vexatious litigant, but held that the High Court had no power, either express or inherent, to prevent Vaney from filing vexatious complaints against Jassawalla.

This interesting case reveals that the pressing need for enactments corresponding to the Vexatious Indictments Act and the Vexatious Actions Act (now replaced by section 51 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act of 1925) in England. Enactments of that nature are badly required in our country also to prevent innocent persons being harassed in civil as well as criminal courts by chronic litigants. Experience has revealed its necessity on several occasions. On the application of the Advocate-General that a person habitually instituted vexatious legal proceedings without reasonable cause, the High Court should be empowered to order that no legal proceedings could be instituted by that person in future without the leave of the court or of the Advocate-General on satisfying them that he has a "prima facie" case. We hope that this case will draw the pointed attention of our legislature to this pressing need for public protection. The power contained in Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code to inflict a fine upto Rs. 100 if the Trial Magistrate found the accusation to be false and vexatious, to which the High Court referred in the above case and the corresponding provision in Section 35A of the Code of Civil Procedure are but belated and poor consolation to the victim of vexatious proceedings after he has been "hounded" from court to court.

* * *

Hearsay

If a witness A comes into the witness-box and says "B told me such-and-such a thing," our courts have consistently taken the view that the statement of A is inadmissible in evidence to prove the truth of its contents unless B is to be called. "Are you calling B Mr. so-and-so" is heard every day in our courts on such occasions. This view has been based on the ground that the evidence of A is not direct evidence within Section 60 of the Evidence Act because a statement is not "a fact which could be heard" within the terms of that section. The hearer can, therefore, only depose to the making of "a" statement which alone can be called a "fact" and not to its contents, the truth of which can be proved only by calling the speaker himself. The Privy Council has recently upset this pet notion of our judges by its judgment in the memorable Bhowal Sanyasi Case delivered by Lord Thankerton on 30th July, 1946. One of the crucial points in that case was as to the time of the apparent death of the Kumar of Bhowal—whether it was at dusk or shortly before midnight. Four gentlemen ("the Maitra group") were seated in the common-room of a sanatorium waiting for their dinner—which would be about 8 p.m.,—chatting. When they were so seated, a man came in with the news that the Kumar of Bhowal was just dead, and made a request for men to help to carry the body for cremation. The four gentlemen were called as witnesses and they deposed to these facts, but the man who came into the room and broke the news of the Kumar's death was not identified and was not called as a witness. It was contended before Their Lordships of the Privy Council that the evidence of these four gentlemen was inadmissible and should have been ruled out. Holding that it was admissible, Their Lordships delivered themselves in the following terms:—

"Their Lordships are of opinion that the statement and the request made by the man was a fact within the meaning of Sections 3 and 59 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, and that it is proved by the direct evidence of the witnesses who heard it, within the meaning of Section 60; but it was not a relevant fact unless the learned Judge was entitled to make it a relevant fact by a presumption under the terms of Section 114. As regards the statement that the Kumar had just died such a statement by itself would not justify any such presumption, as it might rest on mere rumour, but in the opinion of Their Lordships, the learned Judge was entitled to hold in relation to the fact of the request for help to carry the body for cremation, that it was likely that the request was authorized by those in charge at Step Aside, having regard to 'the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business,' and therefore to presume the existence of such authority. Having made such presumption, the fact of such an authorized request thereby became a relevant fact, and the evidence of the Maitra group became admissible. Accordingly this contention fails."

Having held that a statement was a "fact," in the above passage Their Lordships go on to consider whether the particular statement was a "relevant fact" for then only evidence of it could, under Section 5 of the Evidence Act, be given. Had the man said, "I have seen the Kumar dead" there would have been no doubt that the statement was a "relevant fact." But since the informant's statement did not go so far the Court had to resort to a presumption under Section 114 as to his authority to make the statement in order to make it relevant as leading to a reasonable inference as to the time of the Kumar's death. As such statements had so far been ruled out as hearsay the second question as to relevancy had not arisen with regard to them. Of course, in cases in which the speaker himself, though available, is not called as a witness, the testimony of the hearer alone would have very little probative value. But that is a very different matter from the question of admissibility. The fact remains that the Privy Council has admitted evidence which our courts have so far ruled out as "hearsay"—a loose popular term signifying that which a witness is merely reporting as having been learnt through the medium of a third person and not as having come under the immediate personal observation of his own bodily senses.

Two men were chatting in their club. "See that fellow over there?" said one. "He travels in gas ovens."

His friend looked queerly at the man.

"Why?" he murmured. "Can't he afford a car?"

* * *

The dramatic critic started to leave in the middle of the second act.

"Don't go now," said the manager. "I promise there's a terrific kick in the next act."

"Fine," was the retort; "give it to the author."

* * *

A man, lunching in a crowded restaurant, broached to his waitress the subject of a second lump of sugar, and was sternly refused. When she had gone he felt a tug at his sleeve, and looked up into the eyes of an old lady who had been sitting at the next table.

"Here you are, young man," she whispered, and pressed into his hand a lump of sugar she had dredged up from the bottom of her handbag. "I always carry some. In case I meet a horse, you know."

SUNDAY IN MATUNGA

By "HIKER"

It was an established practice. Almost every Sunday afternoon my friend and I had a trip to Ghorbunder, rested by the creek-side, discussed the world's ailments, said to each other how happy we were and returned refreshed for the week's toil. His ancient De Dion Bouton, a car of French vantage, gave no trouble on Sundays. Although the lady had her caprices on Hornby Road and just stopped. On Ghorbunder Road she mewed and purred along contendedly.

But the other morning I received a note from my friend that on Sunday next we should drop Ghorbunder and saunter along in Matunga. He wanted a walk, just a lazy, unhurried like. So on Sunday fairly early in the morning I was at his place. "Why no Ghorbunder?" I saked perhaps there are no girls to look at now. Is it? You don't see bright young things taking tea by the creek side these days. Does that make you change over to this walk?

"Partly, partly," he replied "but don't you tell that to the O. G., the old wife. She may misunderstand. The point is you must not forget to observe and appreciate the life buzzing and pulsating round you. Good for your education as a citizen."

Toying With A Maiden

We sauntered forth. At street corners we had to elbow through crowds surrounding the news-vendors. There were gentlemen dressed in shirts and dhotis, gentlemen only in dhotis, but the most remarkable were gentlemen who had draped round themselves large towels and only that they were busy craning their necks over sheets of newspapers which others had bought, thus combining economy with a thirst for knowledge. We had to pick our way carefully along the footpaths, because, as my friend said "The Babul Stick Brigade was in operation." He for one was not going to have his spotlessly white shirt spoiled with somebody's sputum mixed with Babul juice. We looked up.

"Jesubhai", roared a voice from the balcony to a friend astride on a balcony across the road, busy munching Babul stick, "how were Scindia's yesterday?" And he spat. "Went up in the afternoon," answered Jesubhai, and spat and began to make mysterious movements under his dhoti, I managed to get through without my bald head showing insanitary evidence of a Matunga residents' dental operations, when my friend stopped suddenly before a—Bhuvan. A large board declared it to be an eating house.

"Will you toy with a maiden—" he asked, entering it and dragging me along with him. "Oh, no, oh, dear, no", I said "—at least, not here." We sat down by a table. He ordered a dish of "idlees". Deftly he held one aloft. "That's what I call them", he declared "just luscious little maidens" He did full justice to them and pointed out that a couple of "ghee-dosaas" were the proper thing to have as a second course. He was pleased with the fare. I ate one with relish.

Drops of the gravy entrenched themselves on his Wilhelm II moustache and began trickling down his shirt front. 'You look like an inflated warlus," I remarked. He cocked one eye, deprecated my inability to have a second "ghee-dosaa" and said well you look like a thin, chappy old salamander that is just reviving under a glucose injection."

Assault On A Hanky

The meal finished, we came out on the kerb, when three urchins assailed us with loud cries of "Paleesh, Boot Paleesh." My friend was doing the Sunday walk with unshod feet, "just for a change" he said, Was this the dapper gentleman in a Palm-Beach suit with scrupulously polished shoes who was to be found by 2-30 p.m. in a well-known restaurant in the Fort every week-day? But something had begun to breathe upon me from behind, somebody was busy with my handkerchief, jammed in my hip-pocket. I turned round.

It was the cow, the ubiquitous Matunga cow who has always the right of way there over cars, and cackling, sprawling children. "Why assault my hanky, holy cow?"—I apostrophized the lady. "You are generally wise and so utterly non'violent. When firing takes place, you make yourself scarce. You have never been known to be run down by a car. Why not go your way and leave my hanky alone? It was no good. I had to get away and leave the cow alone.

"Radha-Bis"

Now for the walk. We wandered along and I imagined we would be soon reaching King's Circle and be out in the open. My friend, it appeared, had other ideas. We passed a block of flats ennobled by the name "Radha-Kunj". "That reminds me", he said, looking at the marble tablet" I promised to bring you to tea to-day at a friend's place, somewhere near here. He wants to meet you. Sunday morning is the only time he is really free. He lives at Radha—something or other."

We searched for the house. We passed Radha-Kutir, Radha-Dham and Radha-Bhavan. We had a look at Radha-Mandir and Radha-Vilas. After a circuitous adventure, there we were before Radha-Kutir again. "Dear me", I said "what a lot of people here are fond of Radhas and desire to perpetuate their affection." "Very good of them, indeed," he replied, "but it is a bit confusing, you know. I have seen the place. It is Radha—something."

We turned into another lane. There was a black-lettered, faded inscription "Radha-Bis". Evidently the house-number, of which this was bis, had languished into eternity. "Radha-bis" observed my friend and stopped short in his research. "This matter requires an explanation. Has this man two Radhas? Has he named his mansion after the more favourite one? Or is it this way"—and he developed a philosophic mood "did he have two daughters? Did he want the house to bear the name of both of them? Did he pray for a daughter, just one daughter, and love's labour was not lost and God gave him twins. So in sheer thankfulness he named the house Radha-Bis?"

The mystery remained unexplored but we did find the house and had tea with his friend. "What about the walk," I queried, as we came out. "To tell you the truth," he replied, "I promised the O. G. I would go shopping with her the whole afternoon, and that is a walk, quite a strenuous walk. Well, Ghodbunder next time. So long and if I were you, I would not put hankies in hip-pockets, not in Matunga."

20 Million Camera Club Members

(Continued from Page 24)

activity in which hundreds of camera fans participate is the "streamlined" nature study programmes in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States. Under sponsorship of the National Park Service, nature walks through the many parts of the city are organized, with a trained naturalist explaining the phenomena of the birds, animals, plants and flowers along the way. He unerringly leads to choice spots in the woods where the photographer who particularly loves nature has excellent opportunity for unusual "shots."

The rapid growth of American amateur photography began in the last quarter of the 19th century with the first photographic exhibit, a sensational feature of the Centenial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. One of the first innovations in the field was made by a young amateur who left his job as a 100-dollar-a-month bank clerk to become one of the pioneers in photography. He was George Eastman, who first developed the making of dry plates. Soon he had invented the folding pocket camera with insertable roll-film, an improvement which met with an overwhelming demand abroad as well as at home. Interest in photography surged forward in European countries, and Queen Victoria installed a dark room at Windsor Palace, where her pictures were developed and the royal family eagerly watched for the latest photographic news.

Since those early days, picture making has consistently become a part of the American way of life. Though many makes and models of cameras remain in the expensive bracket, the price range is within reach of the average person so that now, one out of every seven Americans owns a camera of some kind. And with the growing popularity of colour photography and motion-picture cameras, the camera fan is truly endowed with facilities which will widen the horizon of his unique hobby still further.

The American amateur photographer is a usually happy person. He loves his hobby and the art it signifies to him. His appreciation of the world around him deepens. He sees more in an unusual cloud formation or a brilliant sunset than do others. He grows fonder of nature, and learns the amazing beauty of such humble things as wood and rock, gnarled hands, a tumble-down house, an abandoned windmill, a tree against the sky. He is important in the life of the nation because he can record his own world and contribute its beauty and meaning for the enjoyment of thousands.

LOVE AMIDST THE MOUNTAINS

(Continued from Page 21)

school for children and we will carry out our plan to uplift our village.

Interrupting him, she rejoined, "But I shall not do your cooking only. I shall read too. And if my people come for me, and find me, I shall tell them that I have attained legal majority and they can't do anything. We've great work ahead, Allah will give us strength."

Their talk was disturbed by the sound of hoofs. They spurred their horses and Rajba laughed and said, "They don't know that their rickety ponies cannot overtake us. We have horses to ride on, dear. Spur your horse, my angel. Yours is the real Kabuli breed."

The clatter of the pursuing ponies died away as the lovers rode on.

Little Winnie (seeing the vicar approaching, and remembering the text he had given her at Sunday school): "Oh, Mummy. . . Here's the gentleman who gave me that advertisement about Heaven."

* * * *

"Two days without food or water", announced the Commando to an admiring audience in the local: "think of that."

"Pretty bad," agreed a middle-aged man; "but how would you like to have fought in the trenches in Flanders? Sometimes we were up to the waist in icy water and mud for a week or more."

"Call yourself soldiers?" snorted a very old man who had hobbled up to the bar. "Pah! When I was in the Zulu war a spear knocked me down and pinned me to the ground. I couldn't move, and I lay there for a week without food or drink."

"By Jove!" exclaimed the Commando. "It must have been very painful."

'Not very,' answered the old man: "only when I laughed."

"Better see what he wants to eat, Elsie. He's begun nibbling the menu"

"All right, Horece, just *one* wink if you really think it will get us more butter"

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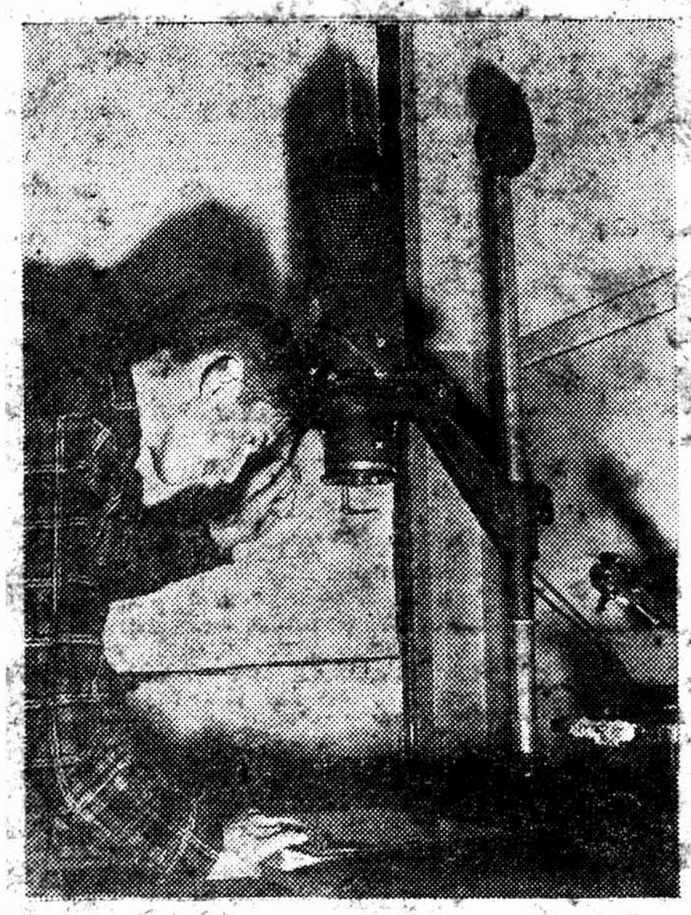


Another American Record

20 MILLION CAMERA CLUB MEMBERS

Camera clubs have been organized in many schools in the United States and developing equipment is made available for students. In the photograph on the left a high school boy uses an enlarger to amplify the size of the print from the negative.

Throughout the United States, summer and winter, approximately 20 million people, old and young, habitually sling a camera strap over their shoulders when leaving for a week-end trip to the country, the mountains, the beach, or even when visiting a neighbouring park. They belong to a great and enthusiastic group known as amateur photographers, whose hobby is not only one of the most popular in the nation, but one which contributes to its culture.

Camera shops, hard hit during the war because of the shortage of materials, are now doing a rush business in every section of America. With plenty of petrol and the consequent increase in travel, the sale of cameras and photographic supplies to the public is reaching enormous proportions. Photography fans, anxious to have the benefit of the numerous new devices and improvements in equipment achieved for military purposes, are contributing an appreciable part of their income in pursuit of their hobby.

The camera enthusiast in the United States is indefatigable; he is present at all large public events, "snapping" the photographs of famous persons. He becomes a close student of nature, of sports, of "trick" photography, and even of the scientific and technical angles of his hobby. He persuades his wife, children and friends to sit interminable hours in odd poses in odd places while he "shoots" for unusual effects. He records a pictorial life history of his children from the day of their birth through each successive birthday.

One of the amateur photographer's favourite subject for pictures is his family and friends. He records a pictorial life history of his children from the day of their birth through each successive birthday—snapping them in unusual and interesting poses while at play and on special occasions. In the photograph on the right the father snaps an informal picture of his family on a picnic.

Equipment Has Wide Range

The camera has a place in the average American home along with radios and modern household improvements. It is as indispensable to most vacationists as their thermos jugs, sun glasses, or the favourite rod and reel of a fisherman. The equipment of the amateur photographer may range from an inexpensive box camera to a 600-dollar Ektra with three lenses. But the results to the owner are the same—an extreme pleasure, not only in recording the things and people he loves, but in the creative instinct which photography inspires.

This popular pastime in the United States is promoted through hundreds of camera clubs organized in schools, in offices, in industries, or simply by a number of camera fans themselves. They not only plan pleasant outings and recreations, but meet for serious study sessions. They exchange criticism and ideas, discuss now apparatus, and print exhibits and competitions which often attract national attention and win prizes. A national organization, the Photographic Society of America, is interested in the promotion of camera clubs and co-operates with their organization. The amateur photographer also receives much advice and information from his local camera dealer and from many publications.

But as a rule the camera fan in the United States likes to adventure about on his own initiative. He has an unusually wide range for pursuing his hobby—in the great national parks and playgrounds of America, the beaches and the countryside. There is one particular locale which is commonly termed the amateur photographer's paradise, because it is especially maintained and operated for his benefit. This is the great outdoor photographic studio, Cypress Gardens in the southern state of Florida, whose tropical beauty has been filmed many times in Hollywood motion picture scenes. The amateur, dashing about on a two-weeks' summer vacation and recording scenes visited with his faithful camera, finds a reception in Cypress Gardens just as cordial as a nationally-known cameraman.

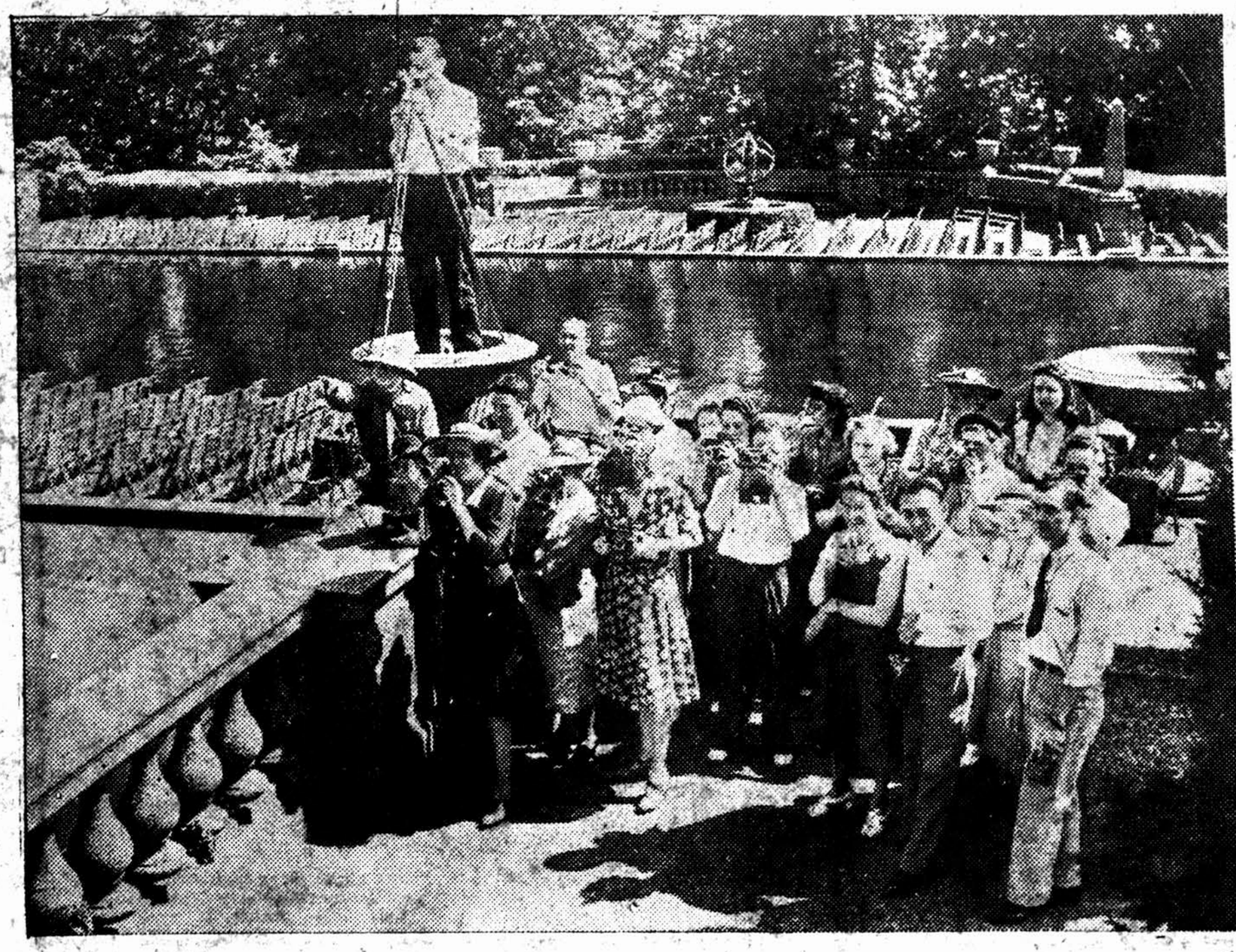
The director of the Cypress Gardens decided that the best reminders of his place for the thousands of tourists who visit it annually were not his own souvenir post cards, but photographs made by the visitors themselves. Delighted with their handiwork, they would show their pictures to countless friends and photographers, who in turn would be lured to the gardens the next year.

Accordingly, many features of Cypress Gardens were planned by the asute manager with an eye to forming picture vistas, with exotic coloured plants and flowers which would charm the camera fan in colour photography. When amateurs visit the gardens they are given expert advice about light, exposure, etc., and professional models are also available.

Streamlined Nature Study Programme

Another outstanding example of

(Continued on Page 23)



The nature study programme sponsored by the United States National Park Service in Washington, D. C., is an example of the type of organizations in which amateur photographers participate. Nature walks through the city's parks provide the camera fan many opportunities for picture subjects. This photograph shows one of the nature study groups in a Washington park.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES. at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.